HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,242—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 1 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th July	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281	......	......
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,638	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragliette	5,895	27th Aug 1904

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	30th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) — Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles — " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea). Rs. 880.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates, for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 5th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 29th July, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give
Rs. 5,000
FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN,
Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN,
Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS,
Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
20 Prizes	"	Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	"	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes			Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.
And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nikel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,

OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO,
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.
Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. P. & CO.'S
PALL MALL WHISKY.
11 YEARS OLD, A CLUB WHISKY—"PRIMUS IN INDIA."

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' Celebrated "RED HAND" BRAND ALE and STOUT.

PURE CIDER CO.'S CIDER.

GAELIC "OLD SMUGGLER," WHISKY, Very popular.

C. P. & Co.'s "LA TORRE" SHERRY. A NATURAL SOLERA.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS'
LAGER BEER.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

SMOKE

BAHADUR

CIGARS

THEY HAVE

NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,

MADRAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and [illegible] guaranteed not [illegible] wash of silver shabby [illegible] not [illegible]

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most [illegible] in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement [illegible] indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-[illegible]

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only [illegible] Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—[illegible] this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD., LONDON.

MOIR'S Army and Navy Rations.
MOIR'S Patent Table Jelly Powders.
MOIR'S The Seville Orange Marmalade.
MOIR'S Pure Jams and Jellies.
MOIR'S Pure Pickles, in Brown Malt Vinegar.
MOIR'S Fresh Herrings, Kippered Herrings, and Herrings in Tomato Sauce, &c.
MOIR'S Mayfair Specialities, Camp Pies, Smoked Sausages, &c.

LARGE STOCKS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AT BOMBAY.

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST"
BUT
"THE BEST"
WATSON'S DUNDEE
WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit [illegible] laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 30TH JULY,
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

Hang Chow	Emperor of Ylang Ylang	Mr. Albert E. Rees
Chippee Chop	Lord Chancellor	Mr. Percy Haydn.
Hi Lung	Lord High Admiral	Mr. W. Ritter Riley.
Tom Hatherton		Mr. Frank Cochrane,
Mr Pineapple		Mr. Jamie Dallas
Violet	Mrs. Pineapple's Maids	Miss Amy Bailey.
Millie	Mrs. Pineapple's Maids	Miss Eva Bonheur,
Mrs. Brown	The Official mother-in-law	Miss Grace Desmond
Yen Yen	Soo Soo's Maids of Honor	Miss Blanche Garbette
Sing Sing	Soo Soo's Maids of Honor	Miss Dolly Varden.
Mi Mi		Miss Violet Frampton
Soo Soo	The Emperor's Niece	Miss Ernestine Walter
Mrs Pineapple		Miss Bertha Hunter
Fi Fi		Miss Alice Wade.

PRINCIPAL DANCERS,
Miss AMY BAILEY
AND
Miss DOLLY VARDEN,
Chinese Maids, Chinamen, Etc., Etc.,

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY,
Scene CHINA. Time THE PRESENT.
ACT I.—The Gardens of the Hotel in Ylang Ylang
ACT II.—Room in the Emperor's Palace.
In this Act Miss AMY BAILEY will introduce her DANCE FANTASTIQUE.

Performance Commence 9 15 P.M.
Doors Open 8-30 P.M.
PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1904.
THREE LITTLE MAIDS.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 25TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 2nd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 22nd July, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July, 1904.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold extra meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 25th and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows :—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY ... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET ... " 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen ... " 1
CHILD ... " 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM ... Re. 1-0
LADY or Child ... As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

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HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1903, respectively.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 1st August, 1904,

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23th July, 1904

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1904, for EXTENDING all the THREE FLOORS in connection with the GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 5,600.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

July 27th, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 220 of 1902.

KRISHNARAO ANANDRAO DHUME, the legal Heir and Administrator of the Estate and Effects of VINAYEK ANANDRAO DHUME, deceased, of Bombay Hindu, residing in House No. 16, at Kandewadi, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff,

VERSUS

DINANATH BAPUJI KOREBA, of Bombay Hindoo, residing at 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 in the 5th Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort ... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable properties, dated the 21st day of June, 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, in the following properties at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed :—

FIRST.—All that piece of Government land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 5th Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 3,306-3243, New Nos. 10068, 10102, and New Survey No. 6,892, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward Nos. 1411 and 929, Street Nos. 65 and 69, containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Temple, on the West by the Kamatipura Bazaar Road, on the North by a Sweeper's Passage, and on the South by the said Kamatipura 5th Street.

SECONDLY.—All those four pieces of Government land with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 5th Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered under Collector's Old Nos. 3869-72, New Nos. 10525-31, and New Survey No. 613-35, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 1425, Street No. 189, 111, containing by admeasurement 58,47,33 and 25 square yards or thereabouts respectively, and bounded on the East by the house of Lohar Baiea Dhunji, on the West by the house of Akool Ganzaji Sooka, on the North by a Sweeper's Passage, and on the South by the said Kamatipura 5th Street.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Government land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at the Kamatipura 5th Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 59 square yards, and registered under Collector's Old No. 3351, New No. 10513, and New Survey No. 2-5120, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under E Ward No. 1112, Street No. 77, and bounded on the East by the house of Memon Haji Tar Haji Essack, on the West by the ground of Caity Narsoo, on the North by the Sweeper's Passage, on the South by the Kamatipura 5th Street.

FOURTHLY.—All those two pieces of Government vacant Foras land situate at Matoonga Mahim, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, one of them admeasuring about 6874 square yards, and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 101-2/7, New Nos. a-12930, and New Survey No. 2,1,6,8-1365, 6,7-1343, 1-1344 and 1-1351 and the other admeasuring 1021 square yards, and registered under Collector's Old No. 377, New No. 13218, and New Survey Nos. 7,8-1358 and 5-1354.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 11th day of August, 1904, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 20th day of July, 1904.

K. F. MODI,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS

WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
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LONDON,
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John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.— [illegible]

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	[illegible]	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and, drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ.

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sand, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.............. 400,000

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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LONDON, JULY 28.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	= + 9-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-8	= + 1-8
2 months hence	26 3-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	58 3-8	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·24	= — 2
Berlin	20·46 3-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 11-16, J.-J., firm.

METALS.
Copper Braziers 68.
Yellow metal 6 1-16.
Tin Plates 11
Bar iron Belgian 4-17
Iron Corrugated Sheets 9-12-6
Basic Steel Bars 4-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 11 3-4 buyers.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 30 1-2 J.-A., sellers }
White Delhi 30 J.-A. sellers } firm
White Karachi 28 1-4 A.-S., sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 A.-S. sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 S.-O., buyers, steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers "Provan" "Trifels."

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales closed to-day—Fair demand. Bombay very firm.
Madras prime 2d higher
Madras medium 1d lower
Madras common 1d lower
Total sales 770,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·04 —4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·81	5·68	5·41
+2	+2	+1
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·30	5·27	5·21
+1	+1	+1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch.-Apl**
5·23	5·23	5·24
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 2,000
Do. last year 100
Exports to Great Britain .... nil
Do. do Continent .... nil

In New York—

Spot .... 10·70 unchgd
Futures, month of July .... 10·18 — 7
Do. do. December .... 9·97 + 12

In New Orleans—

Spot .... 10 5-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept. .... 9·82 + 9
Do. do. Dec. .... 9·56 + 11
Tone at close .... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 28th July, 1904:—

Cotton	769	bales.
Wheat	9,229	cwts.
Linseed	22,693	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,112	"
Gingellyseed	1,873	"
Poppyseed	4,621	"
Groundnuts	370	"
Castorseed	5,510	"
Rice	731	"
Myrabollams	328	"
Cottonseed	1,153	"
Mowraseed	20,197	"
Gram	1·9	"
Joowar	1,330	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 29.

There is a slight improvement to be recorded in the crop reports from up-country. In Guzerat and Kathiawar light showers have fallen which have benefited the young plants. In parts of Khandeish and Rajputana also, some rain is reported. In the Berars rain is now badly needed, especially for the food crops, which in some districts will have to be resown. In the Central and United Provinces heavy rains have fallen, and several stations are now complaining of excessive moisture, and damage to the "Kapas" grown on irrigated soil, which was already showing bolls. In the Punjab the absence of rain is causing anxiety. In the Southern districts also, rain is wanted.

We are still without any signs of a fresh advance of the monsoon. Although light showers have been experienced in Western India and the crops have benefitted to some extent thereby, good heavy rain is wanted all over the country to ensure a plentiful harvest, and as the season is advancing, some anxiety is felt as to the weather to be experienced in the near future. Reports of locusts are still to hand which are disquieting.

Telegrams are reported to have been received from home stating that cotton crop advices from America are ideal, and that heavy tenders for July deliveries against previous sales, are causing the decline advised in spot cotton. In our local market, the tone remains steady, as available stocks are comparatively small and there is a moderate enquiry chiefly from mills.

In oilseeds there is a fair business proceeding daily for export, while speculation is raising rates for forward deliveries. There is little change to record during the week in sterling exchange, which remains very steady, chiefly supported by China selling orders and also to some extent, by the large export wheat trade of Karachi. Rupee paper is unsettled, in sympathy with consols and other gilt edged securities in Europe, caused by the serious political situation raised since last mail left. The money market remains very easy.

COTTON.

In spot cotton prices show a moderate decline in Liverpool and New York, while in New Orleans a fall of 3/8ths cent. is advised on the week. Heavy tenders, have quite put a stop to a July corner which seems to have been anticipated in some quarters. At the close of the month we find the margins between near and distant deliveries, practically the same as at the commencement, after having expanded widely about the middle of July. It is probable that this margin will now become narrower, as it is scarcely possible that any manipulations can form a corner for August. Reports of the growing crop continue to be extremely favorable.

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since last week.

	Liverpool	New York.
July 22nd	6·32	10·90
" 23rd	6·14	10·90
" 25th	6·12	10·80
" 26th	6·08	10·80
" 27th	6·08	10·70
" 28th	6·04	10·70

In our local market there is little change to record. A moderate turnover is reported daily at Colaba, where stocks are gradually being depleted. Shipments to Europe are on very small lines, as spinners there are amply supplied and cannot afford our present prices There is a small business passing on account of Japan, but the bulk of transactions reported are purchases for the Mills. The Sutta market has fluctuated somewhat, since our last mail report closing about Rs. 5 lower. Advices to hand of the growing crops continue fairly satisfactory. It is generally believed that there is an increase in the area planted with cotton compared with last year, and the rains so far have been sufficient to give the plants a good start. Some anxiety is felt regarding the food crops, but from practically all districts cotton plants are said to be flourishing, and the light rains which have fallen during the past week have been very beneficial to this crop.

There has been some enquiry from the Mills for early deliveries of new cotton, but transactions are still chiefly confined to speculators in the bazaar, and quotations as given below, are more or less nominal for actual business.

We quote as follows for new crops:—

Fine M. G. Bengals	November	Rs.	220
do. do.	December	Rs.	210
do. do.	January	Rs.	206
F. G. (M. G.) do	do.	Rs.	189
F. G. (H. G.) do	do.	Rs.	188
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish	do.	Rs.	212
Fine M. G. Damangaum	January	Rs.	230
.. M. G. Berars fair staple	do.	Rs.	227
Good M. G. Broach	March	Rs.	242

Shipments of Cotton from Bombay from 1st June 1903 to 30th July 1904.

Shippers	Europe	Japan	Total
Ralli Bros.	321,182	20,495	341,677
Gaddum and Coy.	184,227	29,060	213,287
Volkart Bros.	129,396	2,850	132,246
A Blascheck and Coy	65,916	9,160	75,076
The Bombay Co. Ltd.	60,028	1,560	61,588
Glade and Coy.	48,777	300	49,077
E Spinner and Coy.	44,246	......	44,246
Forbes Forbes Campbell and Coy.	40,026	4,290	44,316
Glazebrook Tazpall and Coy.	32,943	14,627	47,570
Prier De Saone & Coy	32,000	......	32,000
New Mofussil Co. Ltd	13,530	300	13,830
Finlay Muir and Coy.	8,254	6,425	14,679
Walter Favri and Co.	7,980	700	8,680
Ritchie Steuart & Co.	2,420	......	2,420
David Sassoon & Co.	1,146	......	1,146
Ernst Lam and Coy	238	....	238
Native Merchants	30,882	97,828	128,710
Mitsui Bussan Kaish.	....	60,010	60,010
Tata and Coy.	....	56,060	56,060
Sassoon J D. and Co.	....	37,366	37,366
Currimbhai Ebrahim and Coy.	......	13,400	13,400
D. D. Curance & Coy.	......	11,410	11,410
Latham Abercrombie and Coy.	......	6,150	6,150
Sethna and Coy.	......	400	400
Shingtai and Coy	...	213	213
Total	10,23,191	3,73,204	13,93,395

Total to Europe 10,23,191
Do. Japan 3,73,204
Do. China 31,332
Do. Coast Ports 13,394
Grand total .... 14,46,121 bales

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	11,441
Receipts from 1st Oct. to July 28th	20,75,643
Shipments for week to Europe	2,439
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	7,761
Total	10,200

Shipments from 1st Oct. to July 28th

Europe	9,38,568
Japan	2,56,163
China	23,400
Coast Ports	15,613
Total	12,33,744
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	1,342
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	5,756

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... firm.
Estimated sales .... bales 8,000
Imports .... do 2,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·87	5·74	5·47
+6	+6	+6
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·36	5·33	5·30
+6	+6	+6
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·29	5·29	5·30
+6	+6	+6

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Advices from home make the oilseeds markets rather easier than last week. The recent rise in price brought out freer supplies and buyers are now more inclined to hold off. Offers to hand from Europe are some 3 to 4 per cent below local rates. This is especially the case with Linseed, the rupee rates for which are maintained, owing to the large speculative business done for forward delivery, at a considerable premium on spot quotations.

The markets have been partially closed owing to Native holidays. Linseed was rather easier and prices close about the same as last week at Rs. 6-5. A moderate business was reported at from Rs. 6-8 down to Rs. 6-5. Rapeseed is steady and unchanged at previous quotations. Poppyseed is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry from shippers. Castorseed is firm with little doing. Wheat is steady and unchanged at previous quotations.

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	11,441	bales
Wheat	99,782	cwts
Linseed	119,979	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	43,396	"
Gingellyseed	7,124	"
Poppyseed	22,350	"
Groundnuts	1,525	"
Castorseed	24,323	"
Rice	15,427	"
Myrabollams	2,130	"
Cottonseed	23,944	"
Mowraseed	81,976	"
Gram	3,158	"
Jowar	23,043	"
Maize	nil	"

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.				
Linseed.—Tone steady.							
Ready	6	5	0				
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.							
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0	to 5	4	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0				
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	12	0				
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet							
Ready	6	3	0	to 6	2	6	
Castorseed—Tone steady.							
Ready	24	1-2		to 25			

WHEAT.—Tone. steady.
Pissi 91 per cent. .... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 29

FREIGHT.

This market is very quiet with business practically at a standstill. Sellers are quoting 14s. picked ports August September shipment, while there is a limited enquiry from shippers at 13s. 6d. We hear of no fixtures made since last mail left. Owners ideas are still high, but with the absence of cotton shipments to Europe, and the easier tone in the oilseeds markets, the export trade from Bombay is rather slack at present, and shippers show no anxiety to book forward.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd July last, as compared with that of the previous week:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	7,63,284	Decrease
Other Deposits	63,66,321	do
Sundries	42,143	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	7,81,224	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	6,270	Decrease
Credits on Securities	4,26,915	do
Loans, do.	1,93,337	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	7,70,944	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	412,555	do
Sundries	34,240	do
Cash	64,86,637	do

These figures show an increase of about 54 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 71 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 17 1/2 lakhs. The total falling off in the cash balances of the three Presidency Banks thus amounts to 153 lakhs, which is probably due to a large extent to withdrawals for payments against the new Rupee loan issued on the 20th inst. The rate for call money is about 1 1/2 per cent. and the quotation for short fixed deposits remains nominal at about 2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 14th July.

	Rs.
Silver coin	13,19,45,465
Gold coin and bullion	18,23,28,304
Silver held as security	nil

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 41,42,73,715.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 40·10 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday of the 40 lakhs put up for tender 37·30 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4d. and 2·70 lakhs in telegraphic tenders at 1s. 4d. 1/32, tenderers at these rates receiving only ·06 per cent, against 26 per cent. last week. The amount to be allotted next week has been increased by 10 lakhs to fifty lakhs.

The mail of the 15th July brings £80,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	26,80,000
Bombay	"	6,10,000
Madras	"	4,30,000
	Total...Rs.	37,20,000.

The mail of the 22nd July brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,10,000
Bombay	"	12,50,000
Madras	"	3,80,000
	Total...Rs.	29,40,000

The mail of the 29th July brings £540,000 silver and £30,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	25,50,000
Bombay	"	8,30,000
Madras	"	3,50,000
	Total...Rs.	37,30,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has remained very steady throughout the week. The higher discount market in London makes the Banks unwilling buyers of 3 months' sight credits at 1s 4d 3/16, for any but ready delivery, and Bank Demand has been sold on and off during the week at 1s 4d 1/32 against Far East selling orders. Quotations generally are unchanged from last week, and the volume of business passing in Bombay is still on very small lines. The supply of mercantile paper forthcoming here is very meagre, but there is a moderate amount, on and off, in Calcutta. The increase in the quantity of Council Bills for allotment next week, makes the market a shade easier at the close.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.				1s 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do	do		1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do.	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		136
Shanghai	30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market was strong in the early part of the week when the price advanced to 99 1/4 for the approaching settlement of 1st August. But the alarming political telegrams received and the heavy decline in Consols, caused a re-action here and the rate declined to about 98 1/2. At the close a stronger tone is again apparent and we quote 99·3. A large business has transpired during the week, and budlees were made at a difference of 4 annas to 5 annas lower for the settlement of the 31st August:—

3 1/2 per cent. cash .... Rs. 99-3
3 1/2 per cent 1st August .... Rs. 99-3
3 1/2 per cent 31st August .... Rs. 98-14
3 per cent ready .... Rs. 86-12

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	105 0
4 per cent " "	... 1930	105 8
4 per cent " "	... 1932	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1926	103 4
4 per cent " "	... 1943	105 0
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	116 117
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	... 1959	104
4 per cent	... 1962	105

BULLION.

Silver has been firm and local rates have advanced about Re. 1 since our last mail report. Business however, is limited. The heavy shipment of £540,000 advised from London to Bombay on the 22nd instant is generally believed to be on Government account for currency purposes. Gold remains steady at previous quotations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex duty Ready	69	6	0
Do, 1st settlement	69	6	0
Do, 2nd do.	68	14	0

PIECE GOODS.

We have a slight improvement to report with regard to Grey goods which are in better demand, prices however are practically unchanged. Some business has been placed by offices during the interval for forward shipment. Other styles are still neglected and prices are weak. Rain is wanted up-country and until there is a good fall generally no improvement of any note may be looked for here.

LOCAL YARNS.

The sales for the week amount to about 3,500 bales at previous rates. The market remains firm and there is a fair enquiry at lower rates which sellers refuse. Quotations are as follow:—

	a. p.		a. p.
10s.	5 10	to	6 0
12s.	6 1	to	6 2
16s.	6 7	to	6 9
20s.	6 9	to	7 3

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metals are steady with a good local demand, and as the home market is advancing enquiries for forward business is expected. Iron and Steel are quiet with little doing. Owing to heavy stocks, dealers are easing their offers too low. Spelter is advancing at home as well as here, but no forward business is reported as the disparity in prices is too large. Quicksilver and Piglead are quiet.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and the absence of rain has kept mill and press shares drooping. Bank of Bombay shares are steady and are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,240 X. D. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 396 1/4. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 52 1/2, and Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 103. In Press shares, Mofussils are steady at Rs 537 1/2, New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 530, Indian Cotton have declined to Rs. 160, Harvey and Sabapathy have changed hands at Rs. 575. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs. 280, Badham Piles at Rs. 145, Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 7,650, Quarter shares at Rs. 1,930, Delhi Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 197, Phillips at Rs. 38, Port. Cannings at Rs. 430, and Treachers at Rs. 530, In Mill shares, Bombay Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 480, Central Indias at Rs. 1,590, Swadeshis at Rs. 835, Chinas are quiet at Rs. 545, Currimbhais at Rs. 630, Davids at Rs. 225, City of Bombay at Rs. 725, Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 422 1/2, Coorla Mill shares at Rs. 490, Hindoostan are quiet at Rs. 330, Westerns at Rs. 255, Indian Manufacturing at Rs. 400, Maneckji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,085, Morarjis are steady at Rs. 1,790, Sholapurs at Rs. 1,890, Queen Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 525, and Standards at Rs. 405, Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 365.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Futures	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

OPEN CHALLENGE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT 1904.

Meeting to be held between the 12th and 17th September (both days included). Open to the Services and recognized Clubs throughout India.

Committee—Lieut.-Colonel J A Bell, I A, Captain F W Bagshawe I A, Major F De B Young and Mr F H Vincent.

1. GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Entrance Fee Rs. 10 per player.

Prize—A Silver Challenge Cup (Value about £10), to become the property of the player winning it at three consecutive Meetings.

Present Holder—Mr W Reid

In addition to the above, a First Prize (value Rs 75) will be awarded the winner. Should there be sufficient entries a Second Prize will also be given.

2. GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Entrance Fee Rs 10 per player.

Prize—Two Silver Challenge Cups, to become the property of the pair winning them at three consecutive Meetings.

Present Holders—Mr W Reid and Mr L Barraclough.

In addition to the above two First Prizes (Value Rs 50 each) will be awarded the winners, Should there be sufficient entries second Prizes will also be given.

The best of three advantage Sets will be played all through. The Lawn Tennis Association Rules will be followed.

Competitors may be called on to play two matches in one afternoon, this will not be done if it can possibly be avoided.

Entries, accompanied by entrance fees, to be made to the undersigned by Monday 5th September.

3. MIXED DOUBLES.

Entrance Fee Rs. 5 for men only.

Should a sufficient number of entries be made, it is proposed to inaugurate the above event. The entries will finally close on the 5th September, but intending competitors are kindly requested to intimate their intention of making an entry as early as possible so that all details can be arranged. If the entries are insufficient this event will not take place. Entries to be made in pairs.

OPEN CHALLENGE BADMINTON TOURNAMENT 1904.

Meeting to be held between 12th and 17th September (both days included.) Open to the Services and recognized Clubs throughout India.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Entrance Fee Rs. 10 each player.

Prize—Silver Challenge Cup to be held for one year. First prizes to the value of the entries will be given unless the entries are large when second prizes will also be awarded.

Present Holders:—Major R M Betham I A and Mr G R Duxbury I F S.

The Tournament will be played under the Rules of the Badminton Association.

All matches to take place by daylight.

Entries to be made to the undersigned and to close on the 5th September, Entrance Fee to accompany entries.

J. A. BELL, Lieut.-Col.
Hon. Sec. for Lawn Tennis and Badminton,
Poona Gymkhana Club.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

JULY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran. perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez. perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon. St. Vincent, perfect.

Siamese Administration notify that owing to floods. Telegram directed via Moulmein are subject to delay (21-7-04).

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted, (1-8 03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (11-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (1-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta; the charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route. (25-2-04).

Cable Cayenne—Paramaribo interrupted (11-7 04).

Cable Assab Massowah interrupted.

Telegrams for Erythrea Except Assab are forwarded via Alexandria, Halfa Kassala (27-7-04.)

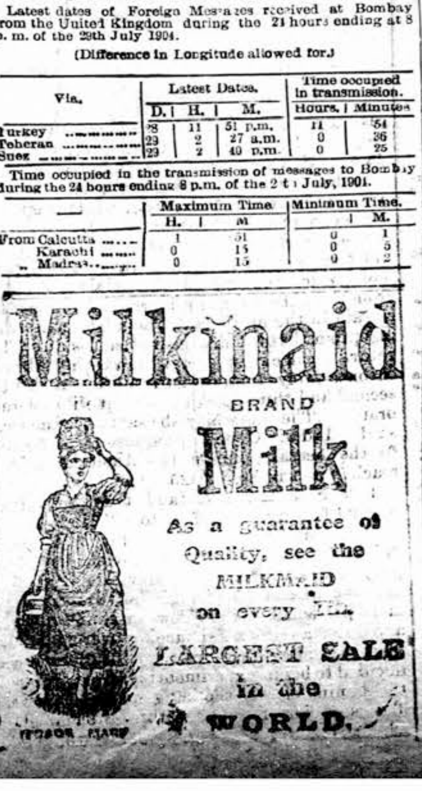
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th July 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	11	51 p.m.	11	54
Teheran	29	2	27 a.m.	0	36
Suez	29	2	40 p.m.	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 29th July, 1904.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	51	0	1
Karachi	0	15	0	5
Madras	0	15	0	2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BRAND
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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BLACK—COLES—July 24, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Walter Kelley Firminger, Captain J A Black, IMS, eldest son of the late Rev John Black, Aberdeen University, to Muriel Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev R E Coles, Woodstock, Oxon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water 0-36 m., 1-6a. Low water, 6-15m., 7-4a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia, with English Mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at 6. a. m.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company, opening night.
Football, Cooperage.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Lecture.—Real Instituto Luso-Indiano, 6-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m., Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water 1-8m., 1-32a. Low water, 6-48m., 7-35a.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—Janu, a native Christian woman, went out to cut grass in company of her daughter Mulkin at Sion, Bombay. On her return home about midday she saw a large snake issue from the grass and ran in another direction. In doing so, she fell into a newly dug well and was drowned before her daughter could return with assistance.

CHOLERA-STRIKEN PILGRIMS.—Of the pilgrims who had been to Pandarpore on a pilgrimage from Bombay about seven of them returned to Bombay on Wednesday. Two pilgrims were attacked by cholera at Pandarpore and died there, and of the seven who returned one died of cholera the day after his arrival. Of the remaining six, three were found to suffer from the same epidemic on Thursday and were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court Bombay, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Jebb charged Shivram Govind with committing breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 69, the property of Sita woman. The ornaments were obtained on loan by the accused on the pretence of a ceremony, but were subsequently pledged with a Marwari. Accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—The competitive Examination for the "Motiwala Prize" will be held at the Elphinstone College from 1-30 to 4-30 p. m. to-day. Principal Macmillan has drawn up the paper. The Current Topics Circle meets at Mr. Bhagwandas's House to-day at 5-30 p.m. when Principal Paranjpe will introduce an interesting subject. On Sunday the Hon. Justice N. G. Chandavarker will take up the Senior Class in the Prarthana Mandir at 8-15 a. m. and Professor N. G. Velinkar will take up the Junior Class in the Bhuleshwar School (above Bhuleshwar Market.)

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band master commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting.)

March	Pro Patria	Clark
Overture	Masaniello	Auer
Seena and Air for Cornet Solo	Jeanne Hachett	Conone
Selection	Le Reigina De Golconda	Donizetti
Lancers	Trial by Jury	D Alcert
Valse	Passing Clouds	W Prout

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The following is the new list of officers:—Patron; H. E. Lord Lamington G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. President; The Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.I. Vice-Presidents: Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Batty, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe. Honorary Treasurer: The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgur, Honorary Secretaries: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Knight., Mr. Rastamji Mervanji Patell, Nawabzada Nasarullahkhan, and Mr. A. Leslie. Managing Honorary Secretary: Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Members: Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and Mr. J. Sladen.

RUN OVER BY A STEAM ROLLER.—A shocking accident took place on Thursday in Agripada Road, It appears that an Improvement Trust steam roller was being removed from Agripada to the Government Dockyard, when a boy about four years old attempted to cross the street near Two Tanks and in doing so was knocked down by the roller which ran over both his legs crushing them badly. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where it was found necessary to amputate both the legs. However, the child expired shortly after the operation. Urjoon Pandoo, driver of the steam roller was yesterday charged by Inspector Sullivan before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court with violating one of the conditions of the permit granted to him by the Commissioner. It appeared that the accused instead of taking the roller by the route prescribed in the permit, took it through Duncan Road where the accident occurred. The case was remanded.

A SHOP LIFTER.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hassan charged Vazirkhan Kalalkhan, an old offender with stealing a piece of cloth of the value of Rs. 3, belonging to Deokaran Nanji, a shop-keeper in Moolji Jetha Market. The evidence showed that about half-past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon the accused went to the complainant's shop ostensibly to buy cloth. While the shop-keeper was engaged with other customers, the accused picked up a piece of cloth and walked off, He was detected by a neighbouring shop-keeper who informed the complainant of what had occurred. The latter chased the accused and arrested him at the corner of the street with the piece of cloth in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions, the last of which was for nine months. On the present charge he was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes in Jail. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from Jail.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Inspector Jones charged Babaji Vithoo, a servant in the employ of Reuter's Telegraph Agency with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 175-2-0 belonging to his masters. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 26th instant, Mr. George Edmonds, Assistant in Reuter's office entrusted the accused with Rs. 250 to-pay for the overnight telegrams. The next day the accused was absent and no account of the money in his charge could therefore be taken. On Thursday morning when he came to the office he was asked to account for the money and he produced only Rs. 74-14. When asked to account for the balance he said he had given various sums of money to other sepoys in the office for private purposes. He was then handed over to the police. While in police custody the accused made a statement which led to the recovery of Rs. 78 from Luximon, Rs. 27 from Shivram, Rs. 9-6-0 from Madhu and Rs. 8-4-0 from Ramji, making a total of Rs. 122-10-0. The accused admitted the offence and undertook to make good the deficit of Rs. 52-8-0. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE PRIEST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further, heard the case in which Jehangir Cowasji Mistri charged Palonji Ratanji Katrak, a Parsee priest with defamation. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The prosecution having closed their case, accused was asked to state what he had to say as to the charge against him. He said he was related to the Randeria family and was their family priest. He was asked by the guardians of Miss Herabai Jehangir Randeria to make inquiries about the character of the complainant. The complainant had given a very pompous description of his character and connections to the Randeria family, but his inquiries showed the complainant quite otherwise. He had told the result of his inquiries to the guardians of the girl only and not to the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Magistrate then framed a charge of defamation against the accused to which the latter pleaded not guilty.

The complainant was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker. He said he had commenced correspondence with Miss Hirabai Randeira two years ago and they used to hand over their letters to each other. Witness was shown a letter which he had written to a friend in Poona some time ago. He admitted having written that letter in which he had given a bad character to himself and further stated that he had left all bad habits and entered upon a new life altogether. Witness was further cross-examined as to the contents of a certain letter sent to him by Miss Hirabai and the hearing was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	13	8	69
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	17	16	51

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A MEETING of the Reception Committee of the twentieth Indian National Congress, was held on Thursday afternoon in the hall of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder. The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta presided, and, in opening the proceedings, observed that the object of convening the meeting was to lay before the members of the Reception Committee a report of what progress had been made to make the coming gathering a success. The question which was of the first importance was to select sites for the Congress and the Industrial Exhibition mandaps. The Oval had been finally settled upon as the most convenient plot for the Exhibition, and the Committee will shortly apply to Government for permission for the use of the site. He fully hoped that their application would be granted by Government without any hesitation. It was desirable to have the Congress and the Exhibition sites as near to each other as possible, and the Committee has decided to utilize the Crescent for the Congress pendal, it being not far away from the Oval and most conveniently situated for the up-country delegates, being in the midst of the best hotels. The permission of the City Improvement Trust would be applied for, and he believed that there would be no difficulty in obtaining their consent, in view of the fact that the plot was given for the Motor Carnival. They would have to pay a nominal rent for the use of the plot. The application for permission to the Trustees would be made in November next.

Coming to the question of the election of the President of the Congress, Sir Phirozshaw observed that the general feeling was in favour of Sir Henry Cotton and it had also been suggested to invite Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Hume and Mr. W. C. Bannerji as guests to attend the deliberations of the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, seconded by Mr. M. Jinah, barrister-at-law, it was resolved to invite Sir Henry Cotton to preside at the Congress.

On the motion of Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji, seconded by Mr. H. M. Cama, the meeting resolved to invite Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Mr. Hume and Mr. Bannerji as guests of the Congress.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna proposed and Mr. Luxmidas Bhanji seconded that the secretaries be authorised to apply to the City Improvement Trust to secure the Crescent plot for the Congress pendal.

The motion was adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas then laid before the meeting a short account of the progress made by the Exhibition Committe, in the course of which he observed that the Foreign Consuls had been approached on the subject of getting exhibits from their respective countries particularly exhibits of agricultural implements, and they had promised to do their best within the short time at their disposal. The Oval, Mr Vithaldas observed was the most suitable plot for holding the Exhibition but the cost of filling it in would be great, and he asked the Congress Committee to contribute towards the expenses.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LAST evening the annual meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Association was held in the well-furnished hall of the residence of Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Girgaum; Mr. James Macdonal being in the chair.

The annual report read by Mr. N. G. Velinkar, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, stated that in the latter half of the year the activity of the Association, was at a very low ebb, as would appear from the fact that only two meetings were held during that period. A Committee was appointed to suggest ways and means to revive the interest in the work of the Association. Accordingly a scheme was framed, the chief points of which were that the Director of Public Instruction should be asked to allow his name to be associated with the Association in some official way; that professors of local Colleges should be invited to join the Association as members; that ordinary meetings should be held on fixed dates in each month, and be supplemented by social gatherings of the teachers. The scheme further provided that lectures be organised for the benefit of the members; that a registry of teachers seeking employment should be opened by the Association; and also that, in order to induce lady teachers to join the Association in larger numbers, the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association should be asked to make a donation to the Association.

The recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the meeting. On the motion of Mr. E. D. Talati, seconded by Miss Edge, the report was adopted. After some refreshments, a discussion was held in the course of which the Secretary suggested that, having regard to the fact that the Senate of the Bombay University was soon to be reconstructed, steps should be taken to secure representation of the Association on the Senate. The chairman who endorsed the suggestion stated that, in case they got a representation on the Senate, he thought their first representative should be their Secretary, who had done so much for the Association, and who knew so well the conditions of education in Bombay.

The proposition was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions were passed thanking the retiring Committee, the Chairman and the Secretary, and reappointing Mr. Macdonald as president for the ensuing year.

KILLED WITH A SICKLE.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, in December last, convicted Mukia Rama Pardhi, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to transportation for ten years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with committing the murder of one Rama Budhia Thakar on the 14th October 1903. It appeared from the evidence of Mali, the widow of the deceased, and his son Ambajee, that the accused inflicted several wounds with a "koita" or sickle on different parts of the body of the deceased in the jungle of Savroli. On the 20th October, that fact was admitted by the accused in his confession recorded by the third-class Magistrate of Pen. Again accused admitted the same thing in his statement before the committing Magistrate, Lastly he admitted it in his statement before the Sessions Court. Accused said that he did not intend to kill or cause the death of Rama. The evidence for the prosecution was supported by the dying declaration of the deceased. His wife, Mali, admitted that she had improper intimacy with the accused for three years. On one occasion she and the accused ran away from their village of Bhormal and went to Mulgaon; where for about a month they lived as man and wife, This fact was admitted by Mali as well as the accused, and it also appeared from the statement of the deceased. On that occasion the deceased and the accused's father went to Mulgaon and brought back Mali and the accused. Four or five days before the date of the present offence, they again ran away from their respective houses and went to Mulgaon. On the third day the deceased and his son Ambajee went to Mulgaon in search of Mali. Accused ran away from the house, but the deceased took Mali and his son on the following day to the police patel of Mulgaon who sent them to the Badalapur police station. Afterwards, while on their way to their village, the accused came from behind, first demanded tobacco from the deceased, and after a smoke seized the stick which the deceased carried and then cut him up with the sickle which accused had with him. Mali said that when she seized accused by the waist, the deceased had an opportunity to escape, and did escape by running a few paces further on, but on account of the loss of blood he fell down. Mali and Ambajee followed him there, and the accused ran away. Rama was afterwards sent to the Pen dispensary, where his wounds were attended to. They were fifteen in number, and were serious, but the deceased survived for twelve days and died on the 26th October. Accused was not found until the 19th October, but on that day his father produced him before the police patel of Bhormul, who took him to the chief constable of Pen, The accused's mother said that he admitted to her that he had cut the deceased. The sickle in Court was proved to belong to the accused. The latter also admitted that he wounded the deceased with that sickle. The jury found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grivous hurt, and the Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict, sentenced the accused to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal as time-barred.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

396-04—Bicknell M and R—Badrinath Premsukdas and others vs Shridhar Krishna Katvale and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

562-03—Thakurdas and Co—Rukhmabai widow and others vs Balwantrao Bapoo and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Magan lal J and G—Part heard.

503-02—Tyabji D and—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsumbai widow and others—Payne and Co, Ardeser H D and Co, Dikshit D and S and Matubhai J and M.

687-03—In person a pauper—Modi Dewarka vs Mohunlal Hanuman and another—Shamrao and M

909-01—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram and another vs Tulsidas Luxmidas and others—Maganlal J and J.

474-02—Mirza and M—Thucker Ruttonsey Kalamsey vs Bomanji Shapurji Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

627-03—Payne and Co—Lalbai and another vs Emnabai and others—Khunderao S and L.

258-6973-01—Kanga and P—Kishonlal Joharimal vs Govind Narayen Jeychand—Payne and Co.

198-7632-01—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nundram vs Govind Narayen Jeydram—Payne and Co.

290-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sudkoji Bole vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—Payne and Co Jamsedji and R.

502-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Byramjee Shapurjee vs Ardeshir Jeewanjee and others—Pestonjee R and K.

184-01—Mulla and M—Cursondas Lakhmidas vs Hansra Larmanand—Thakurdas and Co.

290-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Shiraji vs Mirza Mahomed Kashani Eigelow—G and Co

642-03—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others vs Visram Ebrahim and Co another—Little and Co.

375-03—Wadia G and Co—Lukhmi widow vs Vemi and others Mulji and Dharamsi.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath, It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Friday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in upper India, and the low pressure area has in consequence been transmitted southwards into upper Sind. Pressure has risen in north Behar and fallen in the east United Provinces in which latter region a depression is shown to-day. Winds are still irregular and conditions unsettled at the head of the Bay where a depression may be forming. Rain has decreased in Assam, Bengal and Burma Coast, light to moderate rain has fallen in Behar, East United Provinces, light to heavy rain in the west Himalayas and Submontane districts, and light showers on the West Coast. Dehra Dun reports a fall of 4 inches, Chakrata, Simla, Allahabad 3; Sialkot 2 1-2, Lashio, Narayanganj, Darbhanga, Lucknow, Roorkee 2; Mergui, Calcutta, Dinajpur 1 1-2; Patna, Rawalpindi, Muree, Srinagar, Khushab and Pachmarhi one inch. Light to moderate rain is probable in the United Provinces and East Central India, light rain in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Burma, showers in the West Coast and Central Provinces. Rain will probably decrease in the west Himalayas and Submontane districts, but conditions will gradually become more favourable for rain in the Punjab and north-west Frontier Province if the depression in Sind continues in the same position.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	50	32	65	32	92	25	23
Friday, 29th July	00	00	0	31	0	02	0	02
Total	30	50	32	96	32	94	25	25
Total fall to 29th July, '03	59	27	46	99	56	41	49	41
Total fall to 29th July, '02	21	15	26	69	24	84	24	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·389	WNW	6	95·5	86·0	57	......	0,00	0·00
Jask	29·447	E	16	91·3	86·7	86	......	0·0	— 0·13
Muscat	29·431	E	1	90·8	89·0	86	......	0·0	— 0·40
Aden	29·632	ENE	1	91·8	83·5	70	......	0·00	— 0·93
Lahore	29·417	E	4	103·4	76·2	76	......	1·75	— 5·89
Sirsa	29·445	WSW	9	100·3	85·6	60	......	1·51	— 4·17
Delhi	29·481	SW	5	89·7	79·3	75	......	8·25	— 3·69
Agra	29·480	NW	5	83·5	76·9	81	......	15·17	+ 2·72
Cawnpore	29·500	WNW	1	81·3	76·8	7	0·28	24·19	+ 1·05
Allahabad	29·487	W	12	87·2	75·1	97	2·44	12·60	— 5·19
Jhansi	29·536	SW	4	83·2	77·1	89	0·07	23·35	+ 6·69
Jacobabad	29·339	SSE	7	108·1	87·7	73	......	0·30	— 0·98
Karachi	29·497	SW	20	84·9	78·2	83	......	0·00	— 4·16
Jeypore	29·552	WSW	5	89·7	74·1	76	......	8·88	— 1·78
Ajmere	29·551	SW	14	85·9	75·5	80	......	6·21	— 3·08
Deesa	29·571	SW	26	90·1	78·1	76	0·01	4·46	— 7·32
Ahmedabad	29·591	NW	6	89·7	75·6	81	0·01	6·68	— 12·07
Bhuj	29·53	W	28	85·3	75·9	90	0·01	1·57	— 7·97
Jamnagar	29·551	WSW	32	8·5	79	74	......	7·99	— 7·16
Dwarka	29·575	SW	24	82·9	78·2	89	......	2·14	......
Rajkot	29·583	WSW	21	88·4	75·7	78	......	11·01	— 6·83
Bhavnagar Para.	29·615	SW	14	9·1	7·5	76	0·01	2·88	— 6·45
Veraval	29·625	WSW	23	80·7	78·3	8	......	5·88	— 6·20
Neemuch	29·506	WSW	15	8	71·7	87	......	11·51	— 1·90
Indore	29·619	W	12	82·1	70·0	91	0·13	9·88	— 5·04
Saugor	29·585	W	10	75·9	71·0	0	0·18	25·55	+ 2·62
Jubbulpore	29·563	WSW	6	81·9	71·9	90	0·08	18·67	— 9·85
Hoshangabad	29·7	SW	4	82	72	8	0·31	14·33	— 8·05
Khandwa	29·613	W	8	8·2	76·1	72	......	9·32	+ 1·33
Raipur	29·583	WSW	1	8·6	74·8	81	......	21·93	+ 1·89
Nagpur	29·620	W	9	92·2	77·1	7	......	13·63	— 8·68
Amraoti	29·623	WSW	17	9·7	76·0	68	......	13·1	— 3·04
Akola	29·636	NW	17	92·9	77·4	67	......	10·16	— 5·06
Surat	29·63	WSW	15	86·5	77·6	83	......	6·8	— 19·77
Malegaon	29·632	WSW	21	89·4	75·0	68	......	5·61	— 3·64
Bombay	29·692	W	16	85·8	79·7	82	0·0	2·8	— 19·7
Poona	29·697	WSW	2	86·0	70·9	77	0·06	3·76	— 7·62
Ahmednagar	29·6 9	W	18	88	70·4	75	......	·83	— 4·03
Aurangabad	29·683	W	18	85·8	69·7	9	......	10·63	......
Sholapur	29·699	SW	16	90·2	70·0	63	0·01	7·99	+ 0·30
Ratnagiri	29·731	W	7	81·1	77·9	7	3·12	73·89	+ 9·72
Bijapur	29·716	SW	16	88·4	69·5	80	......	3·72	— 1·75
Belgaum	29·741	WSW	6	74·3	69·8	89	0·65	27·56	+ 1·60
Mormugoa	29·741	WNW	10	81·5	71·9	83	0·6	72·67	+ 18·83
Karwar	29·719	W	5	84·7	75·5	75	0·40	84·35	+ 12·44
Mangalore	29·785	Calm	6	85·4	73·4	90	0·35	81·17	+ 17·65
Calicut	29·781	ENE	3	85·7	74·7	90	0·20	70·55	+ 7·42
Cochin	29·81	NW	M	86·3	76·1	84	0·15	58·92	+ 9·72
Bangalore	29·781	WSW	12	8·2	6·8	85	......	7·44	— 0·67
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·701	W	8	91·9	72·2	77	0·10	8·93	— 1·77
Masulipatam	29·644	WNW	9	98·2	78·6	60	0·18	8·84	— 1·32
Bellary	29·716	W	13	93·0	71·2	64	......	3·86	+ 0·47
Cuddapa	29·717	W	6	93·2	75·8	61	......	4·85	— 1·93
Madras	29·683	WSW	5	91·9	78·0	61	......	6·76	— 0·74
Coimbatore	29·772	SW	4	88·4	70·1	89	......	3·69	— 0·86
Trichinopoly	29·733	WSW	7	95·0	76·4	67	......	1·21	— 1·50
Nagapatam	29·72	W	7	95·8	78·5	67	......	2·07	— 1·17
Colombo	29·786	WSW	8	84·5	78·0	82	......	18·49	+ 5·63

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.—0·25 (35·18); G. T. H.—0·31 (36·27) St. G. H.—0·27 (32·76); C. P.—0·03 (25·18)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise at Lahore and Delhi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer varies but slightly from normal everywhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Lahore and Calicut and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The greatest departures from normal are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Hyderabad Deccan and Masulipatam and 5° to 10° in defect in the United Provinces and at Jaipur and Saugor. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86° at Sirsa to 63° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 23 stations, out of which 16 report rain under a quarter of an inch. The heaviest falls are 2·84" at Allahabad and about half an inch at Saugor, Mormugao, Karwar and Mangalore.

Weather.—The monsoon continues weak but conditions are favourable for local showers in the Central and United Provinces and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches	29·707
Temperature of the air	degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·6
Dew Point		75·9
Relative humidity of Air		[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		[illegible]
General-Direction of Wind		W.S.W. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		[illegible]
Fall of Rain		0·03
Total fall during month		[illegible]
year		35·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY,—JULY 28TH.

10 p.m. .... 81·1

FRIDAY NIGHT,—JULY 29TH.

6 a.m. .... 80·2
10 a.m. .... [illegible]
2 p.m. .... [illegible]
4 p.m. .... [illegible]

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for the week ending 9th July 1904.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th July 1904—G I P R system	3,49,627	3,82,653	2,935	7,35,215
I M R do	38,122	99,826	414	1,38,362
Total	3,87,749	4,82,479	3,349	8,73,577
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th July 1903—G I P R system	2,14,618	3,14,734	3,621	5,32,971
I M R do	48,052	81,46	636	1,29,734
Total	2,62,668	3,95,780	4,247	6,62,695
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 1,35,011	+ 67,919	— 686	+ 2,02,244
I M R	— 9,930	+ 18,780	— 212	+ 8,628

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 9th July 1904, on 504·55 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,17,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	297	8	537
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	33,000	45,000	1,000	79,000
Total for 18 weeks	1,50,000	1,95,000	5,000	[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,414	1,72,585	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of Ry. do.	233	374	2	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date do.	1,82,936	2,71,395	[illegible]	4,65,[illegible]

Decrease for the week .... Rs. [illegible]
Decrease to date 1,05,583

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th July 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be [illegible] during 1904-05 .... [illegible]
2. Realised from 1st April 1904 to 18th July 1904 .... [illegible]
3. [illegible]

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DESIGN ATTRACTIVE.
STOVE DEPOT,
[illegible] STREET,

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[illegible]
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Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Osborne, 2796 tons, Captain Faggatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, 17th July with a cargo of rice.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain R Colledani, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Prinsesse Marie, 3517 tons, Captain D A Berenzen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama 21st June via Intermediate Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Koren and child, Mr Finsh, Mr Hassagie, Mr Biertorn, Mr Flass, Mr Flagh and Mr Biernele.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comd De Berry 31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—
Do Karen	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	686	Nacoda			G Mutthwani
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Tientsin	2565	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Itria	3120	Tice			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Fairweather			T Morrison & Co
Marca	4457	Adams			K N & Co
Terrier	1008	Brunn			F F Campbell & Co
Nairung	2032	Sandilands			T M & Co
Burrsfield	2515	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Boscombe	2433	White			M M & Co
Bezwada	3210	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Culna	1454	Hornsby			M M & Co
Osborne	2796	Faggatt			F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	2-8	F Muir & Co
B	Boltonhall	2327	Lewis	Port Said	2-8	Ralli Bros
F	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Hamburg	6-8	W & A G & Co
F	Dido	3127	Pickering	K'chi	6-8	F M & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	4-8	H S Sidick
H	Haidari	1563	Frum-Hill	Jedda	6-8	B & P S N Co
K	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		B & P S N Co
L	Afghan	1339	Dexter	Mauritius	3-8	H C Joosub
M	Zambesia	1387	Faris	M'Goa	2-8	F Muir & Co
O	Bundesrath	1319	Andreas	Zanzibar	30-7	A Strandes
P	Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis		2-8	M'seilles Ralli Bros

Alongside

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
L Oceana	2287	Bjarki			T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Goa	30-7	Shpd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	2-8	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Director	3158	Bickerstaff	L'pool	13-8	K Nixon & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thompson	L'pool	6-8	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2751	Phillips		30-7	P & O S N Co
4	Clan Gordon	2268	Gladstone	Genoa	2-8	F Muir
5	Goalpara	1359	Tipper	P Gulf	2-8	M M & Co
6	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	4-8	F Muir & Co
8	St George	2673	Pugh	Dunkirk	4-8	K Nixon & Co
9	Wartburg	3639	Schmidt	K'chi	1-8	Glade & Co
10&11	Austria	4879	Caledani	Kobe	30-7	A L S N Co
12	Persia	4199	Heuning	London	6-8	P & O S N Co
15	Prinsesse Marie	3518	Berentzen	Havre	6-8	T M & Co
16	Dumra	762	Williams	K'chi	30-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Prinsesse Marie s. Osborne s	Berenzen Faggatt	Yokohama, June 21 Akyab, July 17

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	King Arthur s Crewe Hall s	Sunel Haughton	Persian Gulf Karachi
29	Vindobona s Lindenhall s	Cobol Edwards	Trieste Antwerp

The steamer Austria Captain Colledani, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Bezwada, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
26	Neptund	2178	Singapore
26	Silesia	3040	Rangoon
26	Bangala	1935	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
26	Palamcotta	2208	Rangoon
26	Nizam	2041	Bombay
26	Argyll	2282	Bombay
27	Singu	1912	Rangoon
27	Katherine Park	3076	U. Kingdom

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
19	Clan Matheson	Cocanada
22	Scharzfels	Antwerp
23	Clan Sinclair	Chittagong
24	Gymeric	Calcutta
26	Clan Graham	Cocanada
26	Tara	Rangoon
27	Scindia	Bombay
27	Ikhona	Rangoon
25	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
26	Strathmore	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 27th instant.

The steamer Clan Macintyre arrived at Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palermo, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 27th instant.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived here at 7 a.m. Friday yesterday).

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

The P and O Co's steamer Nankin, (Extra) left here this morning and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on Tuesday next.

The P and O Co's steamer Chusan, is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 11 a.m. on Monday next.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay this morning, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—52 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 21 bales wool Dattaram Aidam 3 bales wool G Goomaomal; 38 bales wool R Rugnatnrai; 75 bales wool D Knimjee; 8 bales wool and 31 bales goathair R M Kooka; 600 bales cotton waste and fly H E Bode and Sons; 200 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

Director s—4600 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 40 bales wool Heerjee Nuthoo and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—132 cwts condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—68 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 4500 cwts cottonseed Waghjee Becher.

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—7500 cwts castorseed 7600 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 372 cwts cottonseed G Madhowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Prinsesse Marie s—2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 6035 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri; 4000 cwts rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

St George s—10000 cwts wheat 8000 cwts poppyseed 2309 cwts linseed and 2609 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 24000 cwts linseed and 12000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Grant s—1496 cwts mowraseed Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Wartburg s—34 bales hemp Haroon; 125 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3000 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Clodmoor s—500 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 2000 cwts rapeseed Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinsesse Marie s—10 bales wool Eugere Meiffre; 7060 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Den of Airlie s—8469 cwts teelseed and 4060 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers.

Massilia s—6286 cwts linseed 2692 cwts rapeseed and 4998 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

Director s—2000 cwts fennelseed F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon s—6025 cwts rapeseed 14062 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHI

Austria s—100 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 131 bales twist Talati and Co; 125 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—75 bales twist Talati and Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail ot Europe.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1904.

A FRENCH VIEW OF INDIAN COTTON

IN a long paper on the "State of the Cotton Industry in India", M. Louis Vossion, Consul for France in our city of Bombay, directs attention to the necessity for improvement in cotton cultivation in India. With the logical reasoning which distinguishes the French mind, he shows that in the success of experiments to produce within India itself a long-stapled variety of the cotton plant lies the hope of recouping the export duty imposed on Indian cotton at the instance of Lancashire. India, when she can supply her own mills from her own soil with cotton that can be spun into the finer counts of yarn and woven into fine cloth, will cease to import from Manchester. M. Vossion sees a contradiction involved in the imposition of the export duty on Indian cotton and the free trade advocacy which is the key-note of British commerce, and a still greater inconsistency in its existence side by side with the imperial Zollverein which is the dream of some British statesmen. To cripple the growing trade of India for the benefit of the mother country seems to him not the wisest treatment or the most logical process, and were his paper in the "Revue Generale des Questions Economiques" published for India's edification, he could hardly have urged more vehemently the advisability of India doing all she can to render herself independent of imports of foreign cotton. His intention is however to point a moral for the benefit of the French colonies. He remarks that according to the most recent publication (June 1903) the Indian cotton industry, though apparently flourishing, is none the less passing through a grave crisis. Yarn is affected by the uncertainty in exchange with China, and cotton manufactures suffer from the imposed export duty, by which, far from being favored by England, India's efforts to raise the level of her cotton industry are continually impeded. M. Vossion, reviewing the statistics of our Indian mills recognises the progress they have made, especially in Bombay, which is the centre of the industry. Wherever one stands in this city, he says, the sky is observed by the black smoke emitted by the high mill chimneys. In 1866 there were only 10 mills, in 1902 they numbered 192, and use up nearly a million bales of cotton. The yarn produced in all British India was 559 million pounds' weight in 1903, but manufactured cotton is exported only in the proportion of one to six of the yarn exported, while India, in order to make fine cloth is driven to import from England longstapled foreign sorts of cotton, or to buy Manchester cloth to satisfy the demands of her people. There are many markets abroad that absorb Indian cotton, but America has driven it from the Philippines and the Russo-Persian treaty has put the drag on Indian imports in the Persian Gulf.

Efforts are being made to capture new markets, but it is the home market that the Indian manufacturers desire to conquer, and thus arrest the avalanche of English cottons which inundate the country and form so large a part of the trade. The mills are continually striving to produce finer counts of yarn, but for those higher than 40's India is still dependent on foreign cotton. The future must decide whether she will free herself from this regrettable position. The Cotton Duties Act, though it protects Lancashire manufacturers and though India is more or less broken in to it, is viewed, according to M. Vossion, as well as all other authorities, with hostility by Indian millowners. But though their views may be expressed as pious wishes, the Government of India pays attention or not to them as the India Office in London directs. The eighteenth National Indian Congress, held at Ahmedabad in 1902, was unanimous in its demand for the abolition of the 3½ per cent. export duty on Indian cotton, but the law is still in force. The Indian factories are exerting themselves energetically to compete with Lancashire in producing and weaving fine yarns, as the only way to balance the loss on the excise duty. As for counts above 40, they cannot be made so far from the Indian-grown plant, they require Egyptian or American varieties of long staple, and this cotton will remain a costly item until there is grown on the soil of India a cotton with staple long enough to replace the foreign article. When India accomplishes this, it will prove an economical revolution of the greatest moment for her development. To improve the cotton grown in India is not as easy as it would seem. There must be some reason at the root of the fact that the plant persists in delivering a short staple in all Indian soils just as American and Egyptian cotton have invariably a long staple. The first experiments made in Cawnpore, in Surat, in Poona and elsewhere gave almost negative results, though the analysis of the soil of India proved that there was no reason why it should not produce long-stapled cotton. Indian cotton demands heat and damp. Sown in June, it is picked in November, that is in four and a half to five months, as against six that Egyptian and American cotton require for maturing. Long-stapled cotton must have lightsoil, and the plants must not stand in stagnant water, two conditions which are difficult of attainment, both from the nature of the soil here and the torrents of rain in the monsoon. The trials made with Egyptian Cotton have given bad results. The return indeed is greater and the fibre is incontestably better at first, but after the second and third picking the quality deteriorates. The same may be said of American seed. Indian Cotton produces 65 to 70 kilos to the hectare, while in America 200 is reached and in Egypt 325.

It is easy to understand that the raiyat, pressed for money, prefers to sell without any trouble his native cotton in the nearest market, than to attempt novelties. Even provincial administrators have not been able to persuade him to change his old methods, more particularly when new ones only offered a more than doubtful success. But as there were considerable interests at stake, it was decided to begin experimenting over again and to examine closely the indigenous plant itself. The superior merits of the Broach plant (Goghari) have been recognised in the model farms as they had been previously in the market. The Madras variety seems to have no regenerating future before it, and the Gossypium Neglectum which forms the mass of indigenous cottons is last on the list in the markets of the world. Varadi and various hybrid sorts have differing degrees of excellence, but none of them quite solve the problem of rendering India independent of long-stapled foreign cotton, though the "Hinganghat deshi" gives reason to hope that the cultivators are on the road to success. M. Vossion contends that France is interested in the effort of India inasmuch as her Colonies will require to grow good cotton for their industries which would secure them against the mad speculation that often characterises the American markets, or the high prices that must prevail with the growth of industrial demands for American and Egyptian cotton. The results obtained in India are looked to as an encouragement for the French colonial cotton association. The system of hybridisation pursued is so simple that a moderately intelligent native can acquire it easily. The flower of the plant to be operated on is examined with a microscope to see if it has been fertilised; if not, its pollen is carefully removed, and the pollen of the flower which is to hybridise it is placed on its stigmas, which are first carefully wiped. After the operation the flowers are temporarily protected by a net covering. If India could produce better cotton, the prosperity of her mills, in spite of the export duty, and uncertainties in the exchange with China would grow rapidly, and imported cotton manufactures would be eliminated from her markets. India would be the gainer in this, though the neoprotectionist party would not like it. The improvement of Indian cotton is of as great consequence to the ryot who grows it as to the manufacturer who spins and weaves it. It is the most important of the many agricultural problems of the moment in India.

GOVERNMENT MANAGED ESTATES.

THE most interesting feature to be noted in regard to the reports on the working of Government managed estates in the Central Provinces is the effect produced on the ryots by judicious remissions of rents. Large remissions were necessary in the Chhatisgarh and Nagpur Divisions in consequence of the failure of the rice crop of 1902, and in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur large outstandings were wiped off, albeit the indebted estates could ill-afford these concessions and they were not in every case agreeable to the proprietors. The results, however, seem to justify the action taken. The Commissioner of the Division states that the best chance of restoring efficiency of agriculture and of collecting the current demand plus a portion of the arrears, was held to lie in relieving the ryots of the heavy load of debt under which they laboured. It was absolutely necessary, says Mr. Carey, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, for Government which had initiated the policy of conciliation to set an example of liberality to other malguzars. The policy was begun in 1901 when Mr. Carey found the ryots in the Sohajpur Tahsil dispirited and groaning under a load of debt. He is now able to write that the position has altered very greatly for the better, and there are few villages in the Tahsil which have not recovered sufficiently to pay the demands of the revised settlement. The tenants are now working cheerfully, their liabilities being well within their paying capacity, and their demeanour is altogether in marked contrast to the "sullen and hopeless apathy of the bond slaves of the past." The policy of Government has even found its admirers among the sowcars, one of whom, himself a follower of the Government's example of remission, has declared that new courage has been infused into the ryots. Naturally this account of the success of liberal concessions is especially gratifying to Mr. Lely, the acting Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In expressing his pleasure in a Resolution on the reports, he observes that the Court of Wards set a good example to other landlords and creditors, and demonstrated how generosity and sound business policy are not mutually inimical, at any rate in the case of landlords. The reports show that during 1902-03 the number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was reduced from 122 to 107. In many of the estates little could be done in the way of improvements, owing to indebtedness. There is, however, to be recorded a new departure in the investment of surplus funds by the institution of a cattle breeding and rearing farm on the Laxmi Bai estate in Nagpur, where a herd of valuable cattle of a particularly fine breed is beginning to suffer through the absence of proper supervision. It is hoped that the scheme for the cattle farm will be well in train this year. Not much success seems to have attended the plan of appointing wards to be assistant managers of their estates, but in one instance in the Chhattisgarh Division a ward is praised for excellent work as a manager of his estate and in the Jubbulpore Division an experiment approved by the Commissioner has been made in placing the proprietor of the Bandha estate, while still under the protection of the Court, in independent management. The success of this experiment the Chief Commissioner points to as a possible example to be followed in regard to other estates.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

THE head master of Clifton College, who, owing to the close connection of that institution with the Army, takes more than an ordinary interest in Army examinations, is afraid that the syllabus for the qualifying examination to be passed at the age of seventeen for candidates for admission to Woolwich or Sandhurst will have a disastrous effect upon classical training. According to Canon Glazebrook, the Army henceforth will have little Latin and less Greek. Those who drew up the scheme apparently did not regard this as an evil, for they seem to have arranged to exclude Latin from the course of three-fourths of future candidates for commissions. It is upon the technical side that the training of officers must be conducted in very large degree, and we cannot agree with a service contemporary in the statement that it will be a loss to the mental training of officers if Latin should be lost. The syllabus is by no means as simple as our contemporary would seem to think and in addition to the compulsory subjects, each candidate must choose two out of the three following subjects:—(1) Latin or Greek; (2) French or German; (3) Science. Of course it is obvious that every boy will take up one or other of the modern languages and the choice then falls between the classic languages and science. Woolwich candidates will certainly take up science, and Sandhurst presents a future in which science counts for something, so that perhaps, the majority of Sandurst boys may prefer science to ancient languages. The head-master of Clifton says that at many of the principal schools that prepare for the Army, it has already been decided that all candidates for Woolwich and a large proportion of those for Sandhurst shall drop Latin altogether after the present term. "And there is reason to fear that a later generation will not even begin to learn that imperial language." Even if this should be so, which, however, we very much doubt, as Latin will always form part of the curriculum at all schools, public and private, we see no reason why Latin should be made a compulsory subject as recommended by the service journal quoted. There is already far too much cramming for the Army and the new departure which promises more attention to the technical training of officers should have the support of all people with evenly balanced minds.

THE TEMPER OF THE COUNTRY.

THE temper of the country is falling, if the reassuring speeches of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour have had any effect. So far as the operations of the Volunteer cruisers are concerned we are told that Russia has announced that the ships will be withdrawn from the Red Sea. The controversy regarding them has passed the acute stage; so also has that concerning the case of the "Knight Commander," if the "strong impression", Mr. Balfour says Government [illegible] drawn from the correspondence to the effect that Russia will give orders necessary to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate incidents, be at all justified. An apology, however, will not suffice for the sinking of the "Knight Commander," nor will it for the detention of the "Malacca." Compensation will also be required, and if the P. and O. Company does not receive as much as will recoup them and build a new ship to replace the "Australia," its directors are not the business men we take them to be. Lord Lansdowne was more outspoken than the Premier. He spoke of the sinking of the "Knight Commander" as an outrage, a very serious breach of International Law. Although Mr. Balfour said nothing of the subject, the Foreign Secretary told the Lords that the questions of the status of the Volunteer cruisers and the navigation of the approaches to the Black Sea remains to be settled, but as his lordship observed, they can be all the more satisfactorily dealt with, now that the impediment, which the detention of the seized vessels had created, has been removed. This is satisfactory so far as it goes but the progress made is lamentably slow.

COALING OF WAR SHIPS AT SEA.

An interesting discussion on the coaling of ships of war at sea was held recently at the United Service Institution. Mr. Mackrow of the Thames Ship-building Company described a system which, he says, will deliver from fifty to two hundred tons an hour. An interesting feature about this is it is not necessary to the operation that the speed of the ships should be reduced, and the weather may be as rough as it likes, if the collier does not roll more than fifteen degrees. The problem is to keep a running line taut between the collier and the ships to be coaled. This, Mr. Mackrow does by means of a heavy weight, which is placed inside a sort of funnel on the fore part of the collier. The weight has connected with it a number of sheaves which instantly take up or give out the line as the varying movements of the two ships make necessary During the operation of coaling the warship is to tow the collier at a distance of three or four hundred feet. Mr. Mackrow's device works admirably on land, but he has not been able to get it tried at sea. The Admiralty, it seems, regard the suspension weight as dangerous. It is a matter of seven or eight tons, and they fear that if anything went wrong, it would knock the bottom out of the collier. This, however, is all pure conjecture, and Admiral Sir Bowden Smith, who has seen the experiments on shore, is in favour of Mr. Mackrow's device being given a trial. It is certainly surprising to find the Admiralty so unaccommodating as to decline to carry out a few experiments at sea to test the utility of Mr. Mackrow's device.

IT is doubtful whether H. E. Lord Ampthill will be able to return to Madras before the beginning of October, and his plans, until the date is definitely decided, are unsettled. He may not go to Ootacamund this season after all.

SIR ANDREW and Lady Fraser will leave Simla on Monday next on their return journey to Bengal.

THE scheme of reorganisation in the Indian Telegraph Department, to which reference was made a few days ago, will have as its basis the principle of decentralisation as regards administrative details. This will unquestionably facilitate the despatch of departmental work.

IN consequence of the dues levied by the Tibetans on the Bhutias of Byans and Chandans in the Almora District, it has become necessary to consider, says the Lahore paper, whether it would be desirable to endeavour to obtain a recognised trade mart at some point in Western Tibet adjacent to the Punjab frontier, in order to free the trade from these exactions.

IN the course of an article on the Indian penal settlement in the Andamans a writer in the "Madras Mail" states:—The number of convicts who have succeeded in making their escape from the Andamans is comparatively small, the natural difficulties of almost impenetrable jungle with which the islands are densely covered, and the wide stretch of sea separating them from the Indian or Burman mainland presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the enterprising runaway. Amongst a large number of the convicts there is a curious belief prevalent, that the Andamans are in reality a part of the mainland of India, the long sea-voyage being merely a ruse on the part of the Sirkar which endeavours to deceive them as to the real position of the Settlement by making the ship that brings them go round in a circle for several days before landing them in the harbour of Port Blair. Many of them accordingly, are firmly convinced that if they can only succeed in making their way through the belt of jungle that hedges them in they must eventually find themselves back in their own country, and not even the disastrous fate of the misguided few who from time to time make the attempt, only to perish miserably of starvation or by an Andamanese arrow, is sufficient to discourage them or to destroy their faith in this astonishing delusion.

RUSSIA has ordered 100,000 Benedetti cuirasses, which are bullet-proof.

THE Russians are reported to have destroyed two battleships, including the Retvisan.

ACCORDING to the "Dalni Vostock" all women, children, and civilians are leaving Harbin.

MOBS in Kobe and Nagasaki have attacked shops whose keepers were supposed to be Russian spies.

THE Russian Imperial Council have refused to adopt M. Plehve's suggestion to banish Tolstoy to Siberia.

THE Russians complain bitterly of the Japanese exposing dummy guns, while carefully screening their real batteries from view.

THE Australian papers state that the liner Australia, after 25 days upon the rocks, was mysteriously discovered to be on fire on the 15th. The flames devoured everything above water. The cause is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. It means a further loss of £40,000 to the company.

M. SANTOS DUMONT says that he was invited by Japan to join the forces in Korea as head of the balloon service and offered a fabulous sum to take his airship to the front to try to drop high explosives on Port Arthur. He adds:—I was sorely tempted, but many of my best friends are Russians, and, while admiring the Japanese, I was compelled to decline the offer, because the ties of Caucasian kinship prevented my aiding the yellow man.

IT is claimed by some that Japanese who place quaint examples of 'English as She is Wrote' over their shops secure more attention to their wares than if the signs were properly spelled, says the "Kobe Chronicle." By parity of reasoning the Comic Map of Europe and Asia which has been sent to us ought to achieve an instant success among foreigners. We doubt if we have ever seen the English language more scurvily treated The heading in English to this wonderful conception, which incidentally displays some remarkable ideas on the subject of geography, runs:—'Humor Reproach Candition Map of Europa and Asia.' And the map is explained in the following delightful phraseology:—

'See! See!

How poor riotous Russian! But he doct now himself influence and disordinately at another State to work house-breaker. This time be is occasion of hopelessness to exist. Because, at the Oriental he now are to repeat tean-War and tear War. He Ally and all another state to reject riotias and Accusable The all World generally State are at Japan to bring neary deep Compassion. Song live! Song live 1904.' We think it will take a good deal to beat this in the way of English composition.

A CORRESPONDENT in Peking writes to the "N.-C. Daily News" that hitherto the Foreign Office on receiving Reuter and other Foreign telegrams usually translated the unimportant news to send into the Palace for the Empress Dowager's delectation, keeping back the startling and critical parts. Since the entrance, however, of the daughters of H. E. Yu Keng, ex-Minister to France, into the Palace as teachers in English and French to the Empress Dowager and a class of young ladies-in-waiting, selected by her Majesty for their cleverness and aptitude for languages there has been a radical change from the old order. The Empress Dowager now insists that all Reuter and foreign telegrams shall be sent to the Palace in their original forms and absolves the translators of the Waiwupu from the duty of putting foreign telegrams into Chinese. The excuse made by her Majesty for changing the old regime was that as her young ladies-in-waiting are now progressed far enough to read and understand simple English she desires to give them plenty of practice in translating work. In view of this the Empress Dowager is now far better acquainted with matters [illegible]

FACTS AND FICTION.

The latest issue of the charming little booklets, Bell's Miniature Series of Painters is WHISTLER, with text by Mrs. Arthur Bell. Had this series been published twenty years ago, this painter would hardly have had a place in it, public opinion was so divided as to the value of his work. That it was different in tone and subject, from that of most other painters, there is not even now a doubt, but the judgment of calm critics decided in favour of the virile force that his brush possessed. His pen was as mighty, and though without the same beauty, it convinced those against whom he wielded it that his claim to be a true interpreter of both Art and Nature was not a vain one. James McNeill Whistler was by birth an American, a Lowell man, Irish by descent on his father's and American on his mother's side. He lived during several years with his parents in St. Petersburg where his father had an appointment under the Russian Government. His returned to America with his widowed mother when he was fifteen years old, and commenced to study for the military profession, but decided after four years of that work, to become an artist, and went to Paris to learn. His first pictures, which appeared five years later, had no success, though they were appreciated outside of the salons. It was not until he came to reside in London that his pictures were hung. He had already contributed many pictures to the Grosvenor Gallery when he had the memorable fallingout with Ruskin, followed by an action for libel which excited and amused the public, and pained artists for many days. Whistler's methods were very varied. He etched with undoubted skill, and later worked in lithography. From 1880 to the end of his life he was eminently successful as a painter, a lecturer and member of more than one Academy of Art. He died exactly a year ago, aged sixty-nine, having been unswervingly faithful to his own ideals, in spite of adverse criticism, or insidious flattery. Mrs. Arthur Bell's short appreciation of his work is complete, the pages devoted to his life mark its chief incidents and the six illustrations from his pictures here given, are indicative of his different styles

The Pocket-Book Classics are being issued by Messrs. George Bell and Sons in small Imperial 32mo. size printed on thin paper, bound in limp leather with gilt edges at one and sixpence, two shillings and two and sixpence each. The pocket-book we have not seen, but it is designed to hold any volume of the series with a diary in calf or morocco and it costs half a crown and three shillings. The little volumes are so dainty and convenient to stow away, the print is so clear that the temptation to carry one or other of them on walk, or journey will be irresistible. Hamlet, the Odes of Horace, Marcus Aurelius, In Memoriam, Calverley's Verses, Translations and Fly Leaves, are all ready, and more will swiftly follow. Calverley is one of the latest out. The "Ode to Tobacco" of this easy versifier is just the thing to drive dull care away:—

> Thou who, when fears attack
>   Bids them avaunt, and Black
> Care, at the horseman's back
>   Perching unseatest;
> Sweet when the morn is gray;
> Sweet when they've cleared away
> Lunch; and at close of day
>   Possibly Sweetest;
>
> I have a liking old
> For thee, though manifold
> Stories, I know, are told,
>   Not to thy credit,
> How one (or two, at most,)
> Drops make a cat or ghost—
> Useless, except to roast—
>   Doctors have said it,
>
> How they who use fusees
> All grow by slow degrees
> Brainless as chimpanzees
>   Meagre as lizards;
> Go mad, and beat their wives;
> Plunge, (after shocking lives,)
> Razors and carving knives
>   Into their gizzards.
>
> Confound such knavish tricks!
> Yet know I five or six
> Smokers who freely mix
>   Still with their neighbours;
> Jones,—(who I'm glad to say)
> Asked leave of Mrs. J.—
> Daily absorbs a clay
>   After his labours.
>
> Catsmay have had their goose
> Cooked by tobacco-juice;
> Still why deny its use
>   Thoughtfully taken?
> We're not as tabbies are:
> Smith, take a fresh cigar!
> Jones, the tobacco-jar!
>   Here's to thee Bacon!

Or these verses of "Gemini and Virgo."

> Some vast amount of years ago,
>   Ere all my youth had vanished from me
> A boy it was my lot to know,
>   Whom his familiar friends called Tommy.
>
> I love to gaze upon a child:
>   A young bud bursting into blossom;
> Artless, as Eve yet unbeguiled,
>   And agile as a young opossum;
>
> And such was he. A calm-brow'd lad,
>   Yet mad, at moments, as a hatter;
> Why hatters as a race are mad
>   I never knew nor does it matter.
>
> He was what nurses call a "limb";
>   One of those small misguided creatures,
> Who, tho' their intellects are dim,
>   Are one too many for their teachers:
>
> And if you asked of him to say
>   What twice 10 was, or 3 times 7,
> He'd glance (in quite a placid way,)
>   From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven,
>
> And smile and look politely round,
>   To catch a casual suggestion;
> But make no effort to propound
>   Any solution of the question.
>
> And so not much esteemed was he
>   Of the authorities: and therefore
> He fraternised by chance with me,
>   Needing a somebody to care for:
>
> And three fair summers did we twain
>   Live (as they say) and love together:
> And bore, by turns, the wholesome cane
>   Till our young skins became as leather,
>
> And carved our names on every desk,
>   And tore our clothes, and inked our collars;
> And looked unique and picturesque
>   But not, it may be, model scholars,
>
> We did much as we chose to do:
>   We'd never heard of Mrs. Grundy:
> All the theology we knew
>   Was that we might not play on Sunday;
>
> And all the general rules, that cakes
>   Were to be bought at four a penny,
> And that excruciating aches
>   Resulted if we ate too many.
>
> And seeing ignorance is bliss,
>   And wisdom consequently folly
> The obvious result is this—
>   That our two lives were very jolly."

To have prose and verse, grave and gay, at hand to recreate our minds in half an hour without searching further than our pockets is something to be grateful for, and Messrs. George Bell and Sons have had a happy idea in this ingenious arrangement of reprints.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIR by Maurice Hewlett (Macmillan and Co.) This is the story of Mary Queen of Scots from the time that the death of King Francis made her a young widow. She was not wanted by the Queen Mother of France, and hardly knew whether her own Scottish Kingdom summoned her to rule. Maurice Hewlett makes a deeply interesting story of the six years in which Mary lived through every phase of joy and sorrow. The history committed to his diary by Queen Mary's page is the authority for much of it and the writer knows how to place his characters back in their squares on the board and how to move them in consonance with the sentiment of the times in which they lived. He knows the value of all the nobles by whom Mary was surrounded, and, haply, often betrayed; he knows the currents in which her frail bark was caught, and finally wrecked; the great as well as the little designs of crowned heads and ambitious men, are here revealed in which the gay and careless Queen Mary was but a pawn on the board, and as easily lost or won by the real players This historical novel has already appeared simultaneously in two publications, but has been revised and partly re-written for this edition. It is well-worthy of its second appearance.

A CONSUMMATE SCOUNDREL by Guy Boothby (George Bell and Sons) tells of a gentleman reduced by the malicious machinations of a cousin, to rags and hunger, and sleeping under arches. Cyril Armitage after some weeks of this sort of life met with an eccentric individual named Justus Quinrlot, who befriended him after some curious experiments on his common sense. Life became of interest once more and Cyril, though still under the ban of the accusation fastened on him by Gilbert Faversham, the "scoundrel," was rapidly recovering his interest in life. Mysteries, however, began again to circulate and gradually enveloped him. The hand of his cousin could be detected working with all its might and Cyril has as lively a time as ever in which hidden chambers, spring doors, detectives and Secret Societies combine to lead up to a very effective denouement.

A book on the rearing of infants has been published by Mr. B. P. Narielwala L. M. & S, of Mazagon. It is in Gujrati and is called BALAK-IN-MAVJAT. The book gives much information on the management of children from the earliest moment in their lives, especially as to how to feed them and what simple remedies may be employed in case of illness. Any instruction of a practical nature that can help to lessen the appalling rate of infant mortality that still rules in Bombay should prove a boon. Mr. Narielwala has compiled many good lessons in his little work and thoroughly xplains their application for the benefit of his readers. The price of the book bound in cloth is eightannas.

IT has long been thought by the public that some serious malady ought to arise from crossing the knees. In these days, says the "Globe," when one's every action leaves one a prey to some germ or other the exclusion of crossed knees from the list of dangerous acts has [illegible] doctors have now [illegible] being on [illegible]

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

PROTEST DELIVERED.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" OUTRAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, to-night, made a statement and narrated the circumstances regarding the seizure of the Malacca. Russia, he said, had announced that the Volunteer cruisers would be withdrawn from the Red Sea and he had little doubt there would be no further desire to employ them as cruisers. The controversy regarding them had thus passed the acute stage.

Mr. Balfour then stated the views of the Government on international law and held that the Captain of a cruiser was not entitled to remove goods he considered to be contraband from a merchantman without trial by a prize court.

The case of the Knight Commander was more serious than the others and it was entirely contrary to the practice of nations to sink a vessel even carrying contraband on the mere fiat of the capturing Commander.

We earnestly pressed this view on Russia and we have a strong impression that Russia will give orders necessary to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate incidents.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour emphasized the duties of neutrals about stopping when summoned to do so and submitting their papers.

Lord Lansdowne made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said we had entered a strong protest regarding the sinking of the "Knight Commander," an outrage which was a very serious breach of international law and had demanded the release of the British crew, and requested that orders be given to prevent similar occurrences. The manner in which Russia had dealt with the representations in regard to the Red Rea cases justifies the confidence that the present representations will have the desired effect.

There remain other serious questions which have engaged our attention such as the status of Volunteer cruisers and the navigation of the approaches to the Black Sea and these could now be examined without the impediment which the retention of vessels seized in the Red Sea would have occasioned.

The British Mediterranean fleet has left Alexandria.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador in Russia, has lodged a protest with the Russian Government regarding the sinking of the steamer "Knight Commander."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 28th July, says that the "Times" correspondent with General Kuroki states that the Japanese have lately fought in extended formation, finding that the German close order of attack was accountable for heavy losses.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Thursday night from his Government :—

General Oku reports : Our army, pursuing the enemy, advanced on the 25th instant, to the north of Ta-shih-chiao, and the enemy retreated north-ward of Ta-shih-chiao. Newgiatun is ablaze.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIA BEFORE PARTY.

Lord Curzon at Derby.

A CALL FOR CONTINUOUS POLICY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Lord Curzon in receiving the Freedom of the City of Derby to-day made a speech in which he appealed to Parties not to allow a connection between Party politics and India.

One thing India wants for gradual recuperation is continuity of administration. Differences of Parties in England was one of the main causes of the weakness and even of the failure of our frontier policy.

The recall of various Governor-Generals with the defeat of their Party at the polls has caused more blunders and bloodshed on the frontier than any other cause. But the most important reason is owing to the tremendous task which is confronting us in India. We cannot afford any divisions among ourselves. Let India be regarded as too sacred a trust to be introduced on the hustings or in Party programmes.

His Lordship then proceeded to make a lengthy defence of British administration of India and its results.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

M. de Plehve's Assassination.

ANOTHER MINISTER IN JEOPARDY

REIGN OF TERROR IN FINLAND.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The newspapers commenting on the assassination of M. Plehve consider that it indicates that the spirit of revolution is rigorously repressed in Russia.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that it was known that a conspiracy existed, the sole object of which was believed to be directed against Count Muravieff, the Minister of Justice.

The correspondent adds that, while the Count was driving to Peterhoff yesterday afternoon the windows of his carriage were broken with stones.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that a reign of terror prevails in Helsingfors.

The deportation of prominent Finns has begun anew.

M. Durnovo, the late M. Plehve's Chief Assistant, has been appointed Minister of the Interior "ad-interim."

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

New Commercial Treaty

Count von Bulow and M. de Witte signed at Berlin yesterday a New Russo-German Commercial Treaty.

RAIN IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29

Another three inches of rain fell here last night causing a large number of small slips along roads, and on the railway, but the train service is uninterrupted and tongas continue to run up without interruption. The weather is now clearing.

THE FALSE TELEGRAM CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JULY 29.

The Bogus Telegram case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Parkinson of the "Englishman" office and Mr. Gupta of the "Indian Daily News" gave evidence.

Mr. Parkinson deposed to having had a conversation with Elliott on the 21st January about Mr. Newman. Elliott called on him again about a fortnight ago asking him to be a witness to show that he (Elliott) had not made use of information given to him.

Mr. Parkinson further said that he had known Mr. Newman for about a year. He knew his handwriting. The telegram shown was not in Mr. Newman's handwriting. He also knew Elliott who had called at his office on 21st January in connection with some Municipal information which was published on the following day. Since then Elliott had not been to see him, except about a fortnight ago when he spoke to witness in reference to this case. Witness remembered the conversation of 21st January and spoke about it. When Elliott's name was mixed up with the bogus telegram, there was nothing in Elliott's enquiries on 21st January which made witness to suspect that he was trying to get information about Mr. Newman. The enquiries were of the nature a man would make about another whom he knew. Mr. Newman was friendly with Elliott.

Babu Dhurmodas Kumar, Accountant in the "Indian Daily News" office and Bomwetch, editor "Darjeeling Visitor," were examined. Guptap's evidence not being required, he was not called. The defence reserved cross-examination.

Mr. Edwards said that the only evidence was that of the accomplice D'Cruz and it was for the Court to decide if on that evidence the case could be sent up to the Sessions. Elliott was then charged under Section 29 of Act 13 of 1885 for sending a false and fabricated telegram. He pleaded not guilty. Thomas was charged under the same Act and also under section 109 of the Indian Penal Code for abetting in the same. He also pleaded not guilty.

The case will be heard by the Sessions Judge, Darjeeling, on 8th August. Thomas has been released on his former bail of two sureties of Rs. 250 each, but bail for Elliott has been increased from two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each to two of Rs. 5,000.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

It is notified that when a church has been built at Government expense or with the aid of a Government grant, the pewage otherwise admissible will be reduced by the amount of interest calculated at four per cent. upon the sum contributed by Government.

NATIVE SOLDIERS' GALLANTRY.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

Admission to the order of merit is notified of (1) Subadar Bhairo Gujar, 119th Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at Jidballi, Somaliland, last December, in returning alone under fire of the enemy's horsemen who were within fifty yards, and carrying out of action upon his pony Private Dhana Gujar of the 16th Company, Poona Mounted Infantry, who was dismounted and hard pressed ; and (2 Naick Dad Shah, 55th Cook's Rifles, for conspicuous gallantry near Niani Village. Tibet, last month, when he ran forward alone under close fire from the enemy and carried a wounded man into safety having to halt once and drive back the enemy who had advanced and were firing upon him.

THE PUSA RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Mr. C. J. Bergtheel is gazetted Agricultural Bacteriologist to the Pusa Research Institute and is posted to Bengal.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

To-day's crop telegrams are upon the whole favourable, though more rain is wanted in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces and also in the Deccan and Guzerat.

COLONEL FOOKS' BICYCLE CASE.

POONA, JULY 29.

Major Taylor, officiating Cantonment Magistrate was occupied to-day recording the evidence regarding the bicycle which was stolen from Colonel Fooks on 11th November 1902. The Colonel on being examined spoke to his going to the Poona Gymkhana about 6-30 on that evening, leaving his bicycle on the stand outside. On coming out about 8 o'clock the bicycle was found to have disappeared. He reported the matter to the police and left for England on 19th November. He went to Messrs. Wellington's shop where the bicycle was kept on his return on 11th instant, and recognised the bicycle which was intact. A golf club purchased from Messrs. Treacher's was attached to the top bar at the time it was missing.

Hakumchand, Marwari, deposed to taking the bicycle the same evening from one Vishnu Waman Modak in pledge for Rs. 25. Vishnu raised another Rs. 5 a few days later and then told the Marwari to sell it and recover his money as he was unable to redeem it. The Marwari sold the bicycle to one Mirmia Admedboy for Rs. 38 on 4th August 1903, and the latter took it to Messrs. Wellington & Co. for repairs. A few days later Mr. Wellington recognised the bicycle as having been sold to Colonel Fooks from his shop and on suspicion handed it over to the police with whom it has remained ever since. The police investigation in the matter is proceeding.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER'S BALL.

Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding Bombay forces, gave his first dance of the season this evening at Magdala House. Nearly 200 guests were assembled in the dancing hall which was nicely decorated with flags and ever-greens. The compound was nicely lighted up. Dancing commenced shortly after 9-30 p. m. There were 20 pieces on the programme, music being supplied by the East Lancashire Regiment.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The second match in the semi-final ties of the Madras Hockey Tournament between the Middlesex and Leicestershire Regiment was played yesterday evening in the presence of a large gathering of spectators, the military element predominating. The game was uninteresting, wild hitting being indulged in. Play at times was very rough and penalties were frequent, the umpires' whistles sounding constantly. Middlesex obtained a goal from a corner in the first half. Nothing further was scored till on the stroke time when the Leicesters netted the ball, but the Middlesex captain laid a protest maintaining that the goal was scored after the whistle sounded. This opinion was shared by many onlookers. The match accordingly ended in a draw and will be re-played this evening.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The case of Balthazar, who is charged with cheating Mr. Macdonald of Tellicherry in respect of Rs. 600, was called on yesterday, and adjourned to the 11th proximo, to enable the accused to appear in the Aligarh Court to answer another similar charge.

A STEAMER RUNS AMOK.

A SERIES OF COLLISIONS.

A Marine Court of Inquiry is being held to ascertain the cause of the collision between the steamer Cydonia and flats and other vessels lying in the river on the 12th July.

Arthur Francis Paull, the pilot in charge of the Cydonia says the accidents were due to the steamer having no power to counteract the eddies which are always present at Garden House Point. The consequence was she struck several flats, fouled a buoy, sank a cargo boat and took a paddle box off a small steamer. Evidence was taken yesterday, and the Court reserved its decision.

"RAGGING" IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The ragging scandal in certain of the medical Colleges has grown to such dangerous and disgusting proportions that a direct appeal is to be made to the authorities to take the matter rigorously in hand.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lala Moti Sagar, Pleader, is appointed notary public, Delhi district.

Captain Brownlow is transferred to the Bombay Presidency from Quetta as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain Lawrenson from Deesa succeeding Captain Brownlow at Quetta.

Captain Codrington, 117th Maharattas, officiates as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

The King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Peter O'Kinealy as Advocate General of Bengal.

Constantinople notifies medical inspection and disinfection of vessels from Port Said.

Durban is now declared free of plague.

Mr. S. C. Hill is to be Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, in succession to Mr. Monroe.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel C. S. Wheler officiates Superintendent Army Clothing Bengal vice Lieutenant-Colonel Marrett on leave.

The confirmation in the Indian Medical Service is notified of the following Lieutenants :—Brodribb, (Bengal), Drake, Hodgson, Mcgillivray, Gillit, Brayne, Barber and Tarr (Punjab) ; Srani (Bombay) ; Walls (Punjab) ; J. Jones, Finlayson, S. Jones, McCowen, Stangerleathes and Anderson (Bombay) ; Roberts, Hirst, Quicke, Holmes and White (Madras).

Second Lieutenant Forrester, of the Black Watch is appointed extra Aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

Brigadier-General J. A. Pollock is appointed to officiate in Command of the Lahore District vice Major-General Kitchener on leave Colonel Schalch from Bellary acting for Brigadier General Pollock.

Conductor Calvesbert, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, is transferred to the Pension Establishment with effect from the 31st instant.

Indian Army Captains C. Burnard, G. T. Robinson, and A. R. Burlton are gazetted Majors.

Indian Medical Service Lieutenants Charles McKindrick, Moses, Little, Sumner, Nutt, Barnes. Ritchie, Scott, Fleming. Hepper, Southon, Fowler, Husband, Foster, Kerans, McConaghy, Ellius, Browne, Christian. Murphy, and Thompson, Brassey, Marr Bose and O'neill are gazetted Captains.

Hon. Captain Marchant, Madras Barrack Dept, receives a step in promotion.

A step in promotion each is gazetted to Madras Assistant Surgeons Bonner, Pereyra, Gibson, Dunn, Taylor and Mackie and Bombay Assistant Surgeon Turner.

Hon. Lieutenant Hutchins, Bengal Supply and Transport Corps, is placed upon the retired list.

Hon. Lieutenant Veale, Bombay Public Works, is permitted to retire.

Second Lieutenant Pell resigns his commission in the 1st Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenants Lockie and Rinnie are promoted Captains in the Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

The Volunteer Officer's decoration is conferred upon Major Melosch of the Moulmein Volunteer Artillery and Captain Langby, Nani Tal Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. Gardner officiates as Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Henley granted six months leave.

Lieutenants T. J. Walker and A Cooper are permitted to retire.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Calcutta, has six weeks' leave, Mr. P. C. Mole from leave to officiate.

Lieutenant A. Crookshank, R.E., to be Assistant Engineer, Punjab.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel W. S. Birdwood is permitted to reside outside India on vacating command of the 110th Mahrathas.

Captain Elsmie, 56th Infantry, has been directed to join at Simla for temporary duty in the Intelligence Branch.

Captain Delamere, Royal Scot Fusiliers, has been selected for appointment as experimental officer at Hythe vice Major Hill.

Capt Pocock 119th Regiment, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda. Lieut C. G. Ames has been posted for employment on the frontier and joins the Kurrum Militia.

Arrangements are now being matured for holding some Cavalry camps-of-exercise during the next cold weather.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WHITES vs. COLOURS.

AN interesting football match under the Rugby code was played yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage ground when the Whites opposed the Colours. The weather was fine and the attendance round the enclosure was large. From the kick off the Whites asserted their superiority and for long the Colours were kept on the defensive. When the whistle sounded for half time, the Whites had scored a try to nil. On resumption the Whites brought great pressure to bear on the Colours and scored two more tries in quick succession. Sometime after this the Colours got an opportunity and they scored their first and final try. About the close of play the Whites became more active and succeeded in adding two goals to their score. Result :—

Whites .... 2 Goals 3 tries (19 points)
Colours .... 1 try (3 points)

THE DALLAS' COMPANY.

The members of the Dallas Company who have been playing successfully at Poona during the week will begin a short season in Bombay at the Novelty Theatre to night. The piece to be staged is the "Chinese Honeymoon" and a number of new artistes will appear before a Bombay audience for the first time. The London comedian, Mr. Jamie Dallas, who has been specially engaged for the Indian tour, will play the part of Pineapple. The following are the names of the other new artistes :—Miss Ernestine Walter, of the Doyly Carte Opera Company ; Mr. Pengelly of George Edwards Company ; Miss Dolly Varden, late of Mr. George Edwards Company ; Miss Amy Bailey, Cake Walk Dancer of Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove Company ; Mr. Percy Haydn, light Juvenile and Dancer also of Messrs. Williamson and Musgroves. Of the old Bombay favourites in the Company, there are Miss Bertha Hunter, Miss Violet Tramton, Miss Grace Desmond and Miss Alice Wade, who plays Fi-Fi in the "Chinese Honeymoon," Mr. Albert E. Rees, Mr. W. Ritter Riley, Mr. W. H. Williams and Mr. Frank Cochrane.

THE Government of India have under consideration the question of replacing the current copper coins by bronze. The use of copper for subsidiary coinage has already been abandoned by many civilised countries, and bronze possesses the merit of being harder and more difficult to counterfeit besides having some technical advantage over pure copper in the operation of minting. It is not proposed to make any change in design or diameter, except of reducing the weight by 25 per cent. The coins affected by this change will be pice, half pice and pie, and not the double pice which has not been coined for many years past. Sample coins of bronze have already been minted, and the Government is inviting opinions as to whether the new coins would be acceptable to the public. It is calculated that it would take twenty years to call in the current copper coins, so that bronze and copper would circulate side by side during that period.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Out-Door Modes.

THE LATEST HOLIDAY FASHIONS.

SWIMMING, GOLF AND TENNIS COSTUMES.

LONDON, JULY 8.

WITH the first weeks of July there comes a time when out-door modes assume such great importance that they occupy more attention than fashions of any other kind, and this season they are so exceptionally dainty and delightful that it becomes a real pleasure to chronicle their various developments. Two very dainty garden-party frocks, represent the latest and prettiest modes in summer millinery. The first is a frock of painted chiffon, with single pale pink roses and sprays of delicate green leaves on an ivory-white back-ground. This painted chiffon is made up over soft taffetas, in the most delicate shade imaginable of forget-me-not blue, and the skirt, which is very full at the waist, is adorned near the hem with two waved bouillonnes of pale blue chiffon. A similar chiffon bouillonne may be seen on the bodice, where it serves to outline a transparent yoke of fine cream lace, little points of the lace being arranged to fall over the bodice in a picturesque fashion. The sleeves are new and very pretty, with their three puffs of painted chiffon separated by groups of gathers, and finished at the wrist with cuffs of lace. The large hat is draped alternately with pale blue and pale green tulle, and arranged with a wreath of tiny pink rosebuds resting on the hair, and two long white ostrich feathers, one of which is placed over and the other under the brim.

Of a more simple style, but one which is nevertheless very effective, is the second garden-party gown. It is made in white crepe de chine, and trimmed both on the skirt and bodice with rose-shaped ornaments, made of the same white crepe de chine as the gown, and finished on either side with flat loops of turquoise blue velvet ribbon. The draped bodice is closely gathered on the shoulders, and opens in front to show a chemisette of transparent white net with fine turquoise blue embroideries. A long scarf of white gauze embroidered with turquoise blue is worn round the shoulders and to complete the picture there is a large hat of white Manilla straw, with a shady brim, veiled with pale blue tulle and tied with blue tulle strings. A huge rose, shading from pale pink to deepest crimson, is placed in front, while glossy dark green leaves are laid very closely together round the high crown, the top of which is veiled with pale blue tulle.

The season's bathing dresses are in marked contrast to those that were once worn for a dip in the sea. At first glance it would seem that many of the new ones would never stand the water, but in spite of their more or less picturesque effect they are eminently practical. All bathing suits are now made short, the skirt reaching only a little way below the knees. The fashionable skirts are full and wide, and are as carefully fitted as the skirts of walking gowns. Skirts with the plain front breadth and pleats at the sides and back or those with pleats all round are the most popular. The circular skirts are something of a novelty, trimmed with many rows of tucks and bias bands of material. The bodices are without exception, blouse shape, with short sleeves and sailor collars. They also have inside pieces for use if one desires to cover the throat where the collar is turown open.

The materials used are many and varied. Silk is the most popular, and many different varieties of silk are included. A soft taffeta and yet one that has considerable body is perhaps the most satisfactory of any. Gloria is also a suitable material, and a good quality of mohair is sometimes used. Flannel and serge are not so much in demand for bathing suits as they were, as the water remains in the material too long and makes the suit heavy and cumbersome, while silk, taffeta, and Gloria all shed the water, and consequently the wearer of the suit looks just as well out of the water as in it. Black, red, blue, and white are the favourite colours, with perhaps, a preference for black and red. There should be a sash with ends of some bright colour worn with the black or a coloured belt of some contrasting colour. With red the belt should be of white or of the same colour with white it is thought smarter not to have any contrast. Long stockings are, of course, essential, and the most becoming are the ribbed ones in heavy silk and of the same colour as the material of the bathing suit. As white stockings have a tendency to make the feet look large, it is thought quite correct to wear black stockings with a white suit. Handkerchiefs of silk to match the suit, or a contrasting one, are tied over the rubber cap that protects the hair. These are arranged in some becoming fashion, with a smart little bow in front, but there are also some most attractive bathing hats made of straw and trimmed with flowers that are not injured by the salt water. These tie down under the chin, and are quite coquettish in appearance. They also shield the complexion from the sun.

The ancient and beautiful pastime of archery has gradually won its way into popular favour. A dress admirably suitable for the "bending of the bow" is graceful and becoming, and at the same time has nothing to impede the prowess of the fair archer. It is a simple gown of white and dark blue linen, with a little lace on the sleeves and blouse. Motoring, if one goes in for it thoroughly, is a sport more than any other for which a woman should be properly gowned. A long coat, or one of medium length, and a short skirt to match, are the most suitable especially for long tours. Lightweight cloth or mohair are both excellent for this purpose, but the coat must be made so that the sleeves fasten into a cuff at the wrist, and the coat itself should be fastened at the throat. The long motor veils are very useful, but the hood cape that goes over the top of the head and ears is needed if the weather be cold. For warm weather the same shaped arrangement in gauze or veiling will be found most serviceable. Light colours are better than dark ones for motoring, as the dust soon makes a dark colour look shabby.

The short skirt is a necessity for the golf and tennis player. The circular skirt, with a seam down the centre of the front, is a most becoming model ; but in some materials this shape skirt will sag at the sides after it has been worn a while, unless it has been very well cut. The pleated skirts have, even in the cheaper qualities, reached quite a degree of perfection and they keep their shape better than the circular model, but they must be well fitted and all unnecessary fulness cut away underneath especially round the hips. The gored skirt with seven or nine gores is perhaps the best of all, and is finished with rows of stitching or with bias bands. Made in serge, cheviot, or light-weight cloth, this is an excellent model, but it is even better, when made up in washing materials, for it will wash better than any other design, and, after all that is one of the most essential points in a golf or tennis skirt.

Coloured linens and coloured materials of all kinds are more fashionable this year than they were last, but white is still very popular. The question of what to wear round the neck is always a difficult one for the golf player. Stocks of some washable material like pique duck, or pongee are now worn with shirts, and are more comfortable than the stiff linen collars. There is a tendency to dress quite elaborately when playing tennis, in linens, pongees, and even muslin ; but some of the smartest women still cling to a simple and appropriate style of tennis costume. The ready-made skirt is much more possible than it was few years ago, although, of course, perfection of cut cannot be expected at one third the price that it costs to make one to order. But with what is known as a "stock figure" a woman has a wide choice this season of many excellent skirts that are most appropriate for tennis. Light shoes are the rage this year, and white or tan, to match the gown, if possible, or to contrast with it, is the rule to be followed. The white canvas shoes are the accepted correct style for tennis.

The sun's rays, sudden showers, the mist of dull evenings all play havoc with the delicate fabrics. Here therefore are some hints as to how pretty frocks may be kept fresh and smart. An ample quantity of tissue paper is necessary for delicate garments, particularly lace, silk, and feathers. Shirts hung over wire racks will look much fresher than if laid away in drawers. Lace and silk blouses should be wrapped in blue tissue paper, and laid away in drawers, each blouse having its sleeves stuffed with tissue paper and holding a long, narrow sachet bag. A moist gown should never be hung among fresh, starched clothing, but should be dried and cleaned. Never hang a daintily trimmed and flounced gown inside out. Put it in a bag or cover of cheap muslin to protect it if the wardrobes are not dust-proof. For mud stains there is no finer remedy than the old-fashioned one of a raw potato. Wash, pare, and again wash the potato, then cut it through the centre, and rub the dress with the smooth surface. When this becomes soiled cut off a thin slice of the potato, and rub with the fresh surface. Continue this until the dirt has been completely absorbed by the potato. The lace, chiffon, and ribbon accessories of the summer toilet require great care. They should never be crowded carelessly into boxes, but carefully separated by crumpled tissue paper. If the loops of ribbon in bows or choux are large they should be stuffed with tissue paper. Veils should be rolled and not folded A long slender piece of wood or an oblong piece of heavy cardboard is excellent for rolling veils. White feathers can be washed thus : Make warm suds from a pure white soap, dip the feathers in and shake them about lightly. Directly the water becomes dirty make a second lot of suds, repeat the washing, and rinse several times in clear, tepid water. Then lay them between soft old cloths, and put them in a very cool oven, shaking them out occasionally. When perfectly dry, curl them on the blunt side of a knife blade. The operation will be quicker if the knife is slightly warmed. All the new cotton, lisle and silk gloves will wash, white best of all. In the case of delicate greys and tans, where it is desirable to preserve the tint to match a gown, cleaning with patent cleansing fluid is preferable. Wet shoes should be placed immediately upon a pair of trees until they dry into shape. When perfectly dry, they should be rubbed with vaseline, using a soft cloth. If the water-soaked shoes happen to be patent leathers, they should be sponged lightly with milk and vigorously rubbed with a strip of old, soft, black silk. Milk softens the hard finish and prevents it cracking.

Dame Fashion has decreed that the face is not to be tanned this summer, and the veil is naturally her strongest ally. At all the shops may be heard the tale of extravagance in veils. Especially with dressy costumes, a woman must have a veil to match every hat A striking illustration of this law is shown in the veils to match hats formed of foliage in elusive tints. Just as the leaves shade so do the veils, from green to blue. Brown, which has enjoyed a great popularity on account of the many spring frocks of brown and shades bordering on that colour, is now in small demand. For wear with sailor hats, the correct colour is blue. It comes in plain chiffon with hemstitched borders, tucked borders, and borders run with from three to five rows of very narrow ribbon exactly matching the veil. These veils for outing wear are not less than a yard and a half in length, and can be washed with pure soap and water, and ironed. Chantilly veils must be pulled and pinned down to dry.

In coloured veils, the season's novelty is the ombre-shaded veiling, which comes in lengths of two and a half yards. Directly in the centre, where the veil spreads over the face, it is white bordering on flesh tint. From there it shades outward deeper and deeper until at the very end it is almost a dark tone. For instance in red it shades from almost white to pink, rose, and deep crimson. These veils are crossed at the back of the hat, brought round in the front and tied, the deep shade coming directly under the chin. They come in red, green, blue, brown, and lavender. The cluster dot veils are still somewhat of a novelty. They show five or six chenille dots clustered in just one spot on the veil length usually on one cheek. These are not generally becoming but are fancied by women who go in for odd effects. Borders of graduated dots are prettier—for example a grey veil of chiffon of softest tint with a border showing four rows of chenille dots in graduated sizes and shades, darker and larger on the bottom row, and fading upward.

The tiny face veils worn under hats have quite gone out but for those who like the suggestion of a double fabric there is a veiling which combines two distinct weaves white under black a coarse net overlying the finer one. Chantilly lace in both black and white is most used for made-up veils. The black is used as an actual face protection, hanging gracefully round the edge of the hat and shielding the complexion. The white Chantilly veils are used quite generally for draping over the hats, and come as large as fifty two inches square. For motoring there is a heavy lace veil three yards long in a florid pattern which completely hides the face. The chenille dotted Tuxedo veils on a coarse net with ribbon borders, are much used for driving and are a yard and a half long.

BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, presiding. There was a large attendance of the ratepayers. The chairman in addressing the meeting said they had three subjects before them to consider that evening, namely reduction of the annual fee for ordinary members from three rupees to one rupee, proposed amendments of the Municipal Act and adoption of the resolution of the managing committee on the death of the late honorary secretary, Mr. Jamietram Nanabhoy. Referring to the last subject he said the late Mr. Jamietram was one of the most important factors in the formation of their Association and in carrying out the duties connected with it. He did the work with the greatest attention and brought to bear upon it all his energies and it was therefore meet and proper that they should place on record their sense of the heavy loss they had sustained by his premature death. Regarding the reduction of the fee, the managing committee were of opinion that by such reduction they would be able to draw the sympathy of the greater portion of the inhabitants of Bombay towards them and make the Association much more representative than it now was. The third matter for their consideration was the amendment of the Municipal Act, which was enacted sixteen years ago. At the time it was enacted, the Legislature had the assistance of two very able citizens of Bombay, one of whom was the late Mr. K. T. Telang and the other was the now leading citizen of Bombay,—the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. But the time and experience had shown several defects in the Act, which should be amended The Corporation had taken up the subject and the proposed amendments were now being considered by the Committee appointed by that body. The proper working of the Act was of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the city and he hoped the Committee they were going to appoint would pay the attention which the importance of the subject deserved.

On the motion of Mr. Cursetji D. Khumkatta, seconded by Mr. Hormusji M. Cama, it was resolved that the annual subscription for ordinary members be reduced from Rs 3 to Re. 1 and that an alteration to that effect be made in the rule.

Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry moved that a Committee composed of the President and Messrs. Hormusji Vakil, Munmohandas Ramji, Rustom K. R. Cama, S. S. Setlur, Bathena, Jeewanji D. Dharu, Chhabildas Laloobhoy, Dr. Jehanghir J. Carsetji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and the Secretaries, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. D. Mody and Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhoy be appointed to consider and report upon the proposed amendments and if necessary to draft a representation to Government and submit the same to the Association.

Mr. Chhabuldas Laloobhoy seconded the resolution. He cited Section 516 (3) of the Municipal Act by which any one of the citizens could be arrested for obstructing a Municipal officer in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Act. He said it was one of the most arbitrary sections he had come across in his life.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinatji moved that the meeting placed on record its sense of the heavy loss the Association had sustained by the premature, sudden and lamentable death of Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, in whom the Association had lost one of its pioneers and its most indefatigable secretary who devoted himself with his whole heart to the work of the Association and rendered it the most valuable services. That the meeting also placed on record its highest appreciation of his work and deplored his death and associated itself in the heavy bereavement which had be fallen his family.

Dr. Mody seconded the proposition which was adopted.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE AUSTRALIAN FREIGHT WAR.

IT seems to be a foregone conclusion, says the "Perth (W. A.) Morning Herald" that a war of freight rates between Calcutta and Colombo and Australia, will last for some time, the Commonwealth line having committed itself to a conflict with the British-India and the Currie lines. The articles principally affected are Indian and Ceylon tea, jute goods and castor oil. Into the causes of the conflict it is not necessary to enter, but firms ordering goods from the above two places should take care to see that they get the full advantage of the great reduction in rates. Upon c.i.f. contracts entered into before the reduction was made it is understood that some of the Calcutta merchants will not allow a rebate to their customers. The position they assume is doubtless legal, but it can be hardly politic, for the purchasers would naturally expect to receive the benefit. Feeling runs rather high in the matter, and unless the desired concession is made a considerable shifting of business may take place.

The British-India Steam Navigation Co., Limited, and Archibald Currie and Co. have issued the following circular to jute importers :—

Referring to our circulars, dated the 7th and 21st June, 1904, we have to inform you that we have decided to give to consignees who import solely by the British-India and Navigation Company Limited, and Messrs. Archibald Currie and Co's. steamers a further rebate of 5s. per ton on gunnies This gives a net rate of 7s. 6d. per ton, after allowing the usual 10 per cent. rebate to Calcutta shippers. Should any further rebate be made, you will be duly notified. This rebate to apply to all shipments made in Calcutta from the 4th June until further notice.

The reduction was promptly met by the opposition line, the agents of which Messrs. Thompson, Fraser, Ramsay and Co., Proprietors, advised the trade as follows :—

Our freight quotation is 5s. per ton net for jute from Calcutta to Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney for the present season ; that is, from 31st May, 1905 We are also prepared to make contracts for shipments of jute from Calcutta to the abovenamed ports for the next three years at 15s. per ton., with a reduction to net current rate as quoted by the combination of the B. I. S. N. Co. and Archibald Currie and Co. when they rule below this quotation during the period of contract.

THE decision of the Government of India to spend no more money on protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan is, the "Pioneer" think a wise one. The lakhs of rupees that have literally been sunk in the Indus have been money thrown away, for the river cuts channels for itself and not all the training works and bunds that have been erected in the last thirty years have really had any permanent effect. Just when the engineers abandoned their efforts in despair, and the station seemed hopelessly doomed, the current ceased to sap the western bank and a new lease of life was given to Dera Ghazi. The conditions thus established seem to have continued for the last two years, and though it is impossible to say when the old danger will reappear, no good purpose can be served by spending ten or twenty more lakhs on new works. If the Indus comes down in full flood and the current sets persistently to the west no engineering skill can avail to check its power cannot be successfully battled with, or the volume of water defies control. Dera Ghazi must be left to its fate, and it is quite possible that it may remain intact for very long period to come.

VEGETARIANISM.

ITS SCIENTIFIC ASPECT.

AN interesting lecture on "Vegetarianism" was given last week by Captain Hutchinson, M. A., M. D., I. M. S., at Mrs. G. G. Tejpal's, Tejpal Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association. The lecture was well attended.

Captain Hutchinson in the course of his paper, which was listened to with great attention, said :—This term "Vegetarianism" has been in use now for upwards of 60 years and was intended to express the practice of a purely vegetable diet. But recently considerable modifications of the original regime have been introduced and few so called "vegetarians" at the present day subsist wholly on food exclusively derived from the vegetable kingdom Many publications on the subject have issued for the press and have led to considerable discussion of the subject. Arguments for and against it may be classified ; under three main headings :—(i) Religious, (ii.) Sentimental or humane (iii.) Scientific. It is under the first two headings that most controversy arises and to-day, with a view to avoiding the more well trodden path and its inevitable points of difference of opinion, I propose to lay before this meeting some of the scientific facts bearing on the subject and to entirely ignore the religious and sentimental aspects of the question. A perfect food for any living body must necessarily comprise all the elements of which its tissues, solids and fluids, are composed. If the composition of a body be simple, then its food may be simple the simplest vegetable organisms require only the gasses and water of air. More complex vegetable organisms require in addition, the organic and inorganic constituents of the soil. The complex organism of man requires equivalently complex food. Moreover man's requirements differ from those of the vegetable world in two important respects : (1) It is characteristic of the vegetable world that its members can feed upon inorganic substances i.e., various compounds that do not contain the element carbon. Man and animals generally cannot feed on inorganic substances, but require organic compounds, i.e., carbon containing compounds. The vegetable organisms, which can and do feed on inorganic substances, prepare and store up organic compounds is suitable for the food of the animal world. In doing so, they derive all the necessary energy from the sun and the energy of animals is all derived from plants. (2) Simple organisms assimilate their food, in a simple manner and, in all the vegetable world, there is nothing comparable to the function of digestion in the animal world. A perfect and complete food, then, is any substance which, when introduced into the living organism, can minister to and maintain its structure and activities. It must comprise all the elements which enter into the composition of the tissues and secretions of the body, as well as those which are needed for the maintenance of the chemical changes which are connected with its functional activities. Furthermore, these substances must contain the elements indicated in a combination which enables them to be appropriated i.e., digested and assimilated—by the organs of the body.

DISADVANTAGES OF VEGETARIANISM.

Many notable instances are recorded which appear to bear out the view that as a whole, vegetable eaters have less stamina, less power of resistance to disease less capacity for exceptionally hard or prolonged labour, than the members of flesh eating communities. Vegetarian publications make great capital out of the achievements of individual athletes who have attained exceptional success in tennis, bicycling and other sports. Isolated examples are no criteria in deciding what is best for a community at large and such exceptions rather serve to prove the rule. Among interesting cases which affected large numbers of persons and are therefore fairly admissible are the following :—At the noted forge woks at Taru in France, it was found that the workmen were continually going sick. Mons. Jules Beclerd, a noted scientist, investigated the matter and attributed it to the fact that all the workmen received an exclusively vegetable diet. He advised that flesh be added to the diet. A few years after adopting his advice, it was found by the time-books that the average absence per head on working days owing to sickness amounted to three days per annum. Previously it had been 15 working days per annum. The inclusion of meat in the diet had therefore brought about an addition of 12 working days in the year in the case of each employe. To give another case :—The St. Gothard tunnel was worked at from the Swiss and Italian ends simultaneously. The Italian workmen were all drawn from Lombardy and belonged to a class who subsisted principally on vegetable foodstuffs. It was found that their Swiss co-wookers, who took a mixed diet, worked better and much faster.

CONCLUSIONS.

In closing this brief review of the scientific aspect of "vegetarianism," one is forced to the view that nature has destined mankind to be a mixed eater, mixing his animal and vegetable foodstuffs in accordance with the varying circumstances and conditions in which he is placed. Thus we find that in all countries in which we meet with the highest development, greatest culture and most advanced civilisation, mixed meals are the rule. Extremes are proverbially bad. In no case is this more truly exemplified than in the subject under review. It is an undoubted fact that large numbers of flesh eaters habitually consume an excess animal food and neglect the use of vegetable foodstuffs to their own great detriment ; that children moreover, are far too soon introduced to a meat diet is more than probable. Strict vegetarians, however, go to the opposite extreme and by eschewing all animal food, deprive themselves of the most nutritious and easily degestible foodstuff that we know of. Those who take the middle course and have learned to rightly value and appropriate for the uses of the body the best of both animal and vegetable foodstuffs can well afford to hold aloof from the disputes of these extreme partisans. Lastly, let it be clearly stated that every allowance rightly should and must be made for individual peculiarities and idiosyncracies, that "one man's food" may prove "another man's poison," is an universally accepted adage. Though the exclusive use of products of the vegetable kingdom may undoubtedly prove useful and valuable in individual cases, any dogmatic assertion that such limitation of their food is necessary or desirable for any class or body of persons whatever, is indefensible. In matters of this kind, experience is a master of inestimable value. Let those who, in this school, have learned their own limitations and idiosyeracies, by all means follow their lights, yet with toleration towards others who are differently constituted or live under different circumstances. On the other hand it would be well for all, who possessed of unimpaired powers of digestion are apt to neglect natural rules as to a due balance of income and outcome, to remember that due allowances must always be made to occupation and the diminishing powers and requirements of old age—that "the creaking wheel lasts longest."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trustees, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present : Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

AGRIPADA SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Trustees considered a memorandum by the Chairman on plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 1,15,104, as prepared by the Municipal Drainage Engineer, for the sewerage and drainage works of the Board's Agripada Estate. Consideration was also given to a letter dated 9th July 1904, from the lessees of their Agripada Estate enquiring if any arrangements had been made by them (the Board) for laying water mains, sewer drain, etc., in the Agripada Estate.

The Board decided to take counsel's opinion on a point on which a question had been raised by the Municipality.

PLOT OF LAND FOR A MUNICIPAL DEPOT.

Consideration was given to a circular on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Board would not reconsider the matter and reduce the proposed rate for the plot of land west of Vincent Road and south of Naigam Tank to be used as a Municipal Depot for storing pipes.

It was decided to lease the plot to the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.

The Board then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's steamer Bengal, connecting with the s. s. Mongolia, for Marseilles and London :—

Mr A S Hemmy
Mr A G Hobert-Hampden
Mr S Robson
Mr F W Galloway
Mr M S Frame
Sir J Bourdillon
Lieut-Col F O Beatson
Mr Macnaghten
Mr W M Masson
Capt F S S Thompson IMS
Mr A C Payne
Mr B C Fellows
Lieut-Col Plumer

Lieut Brown
Col W Hastings
Mr Aitken
Mr Southam
Mr C C S Twiss
Mr Buchanan
Mr J Hope-Simpson
Mr P B Maxwell
Mr and Mrs Goument
Major A H Block
Mr and Mrs F J Marshall
Hospital Assist Aziz

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China, per Austrian Loyd's s.s. Austria to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 10. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Berth No. 10 to-day 9-15 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 6 a.m. sharp to-day :—

Mr Warren,
Mr and Mrs Benham,
Mr Mrs and Miss Bells and 2 children,
Mr and Mrs Weatherly and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Hamams
Mr and Mrs Hogans
Mr Bischoff
Mr Berg
Mr Nonkhan

Mr Souquet
Mr Tonio
Mr Berdium
Mr Henry
Mr Austin
Mr Daniels
Mr Ferboni
Mr Mani
Mr Apel
Mr George
Mr R C Bamjee

A SYNDICATE of Franco-Belgian bankers have offered Russia a loan of eighty millions, on condition that the Tsar gives the Jews equal rights with his other subjects.

THE Grand Duke Boris has been recalled because he slashed General Kuropatkin's face with his sword when the General ordered the expulsion of a number of women attached to the Grand Duke's suite.

THE Canadian Militia Department have ordered the Infantry and Cavalry text books provided by General Dundonald to be burned, on the ground of unreliability. The public are disgusted at this exhibition of hostility.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON INDIA.

KUROPATKIN'S PLAN OF INVASION.

The following is the conclusion of General Kuropatkin's plan for the invasion of India the first part of which appeared in yesterday's issue.

12. When the convention with Persia is signed, British steamers will be allowed to come to Bushire, but the port of Bandar Abbas will be closed to them, and our patrols therefore will have only to guard two roads :—

1. Birjend Jwain ;
2. Neh-Jowain,

in order to close the Farrah-Sabzawar road to provisions from the south. The commander of these patrols will have the right to patrol as far as the Herat-Kandahar road if he finds it useful and possible. At the same time we should invite the chief people in Seistan to take part in our operations towards Kandahar, so as to draw off some portion of the Anglo-Afghan army.

13. It will be necessary to make a feint on the strongest pass of the Paropamesans, and at the same time the whole corps should advance by any of the other routes to the mountains.

14. If Herat is closed to us, I should prefer to besiege it rather than attempt to take it by storm : and during the siege the following positions should be taken up :—

On the hills to the south, long range guns.

The infantry should encamp on the south-east, and occupy the heights on the east.

The most necessary thing is to be siege at any cost and close the canal from the Hari-Rud, and therefore the troops must take fascines with them. This operation would be better carried out at night. The siege cannot last more than a month, seeing that our artillery and army are now in good condition.

During the siege it is necessary to make demonstrations on the Kabul and Kandahar roads. When Herat is taken a Russian administration must be established, and according to circumstances treat for peace. But should the Afghans come over to our side we should immediately send the First Army Corps to Kandahar, employing the Turkoman militia as an advance guard.

15. Reserves should be disposed along the railway line of Samarkand, Bokhara, Merv, Askabad, and along this line should come the reinforcements from Baku, Astrakhan, Orenburg etc. The Ural Cossacks should be collected at Orenburg, and those of the Terek and Kuban at Petrovsk, and from Astraka and Baku the infantry should be sent.

16. There then should be two army corps—one directed on Balkh, the other on Herat. One column on Maimana one going by a circuitous route and marching on to Pamir, and one column of observations on the Kandahar Herat route.

SUPPLIES ARRANGED FOR.

17. A commission should be appointed who could draw up a programme of commissariat in order to fix places for stores and arrange for the timely supply of provisions, etc.

N. B.—This has already been done.

As the Trans-Caspian Railway will not have enough rolling stock for the proper supply of the army, the Astrabad—Kuchan Meshed road should be kept in view, by this road supplies could be sent by mule carriage for the store houses, and also for the Meshed column. Supplies for the main army could also be sent by this route, as from Meshed they could be forwarded by the tramway, which it is now proposed to make.

The commissariat must keep in view that there is enough wheat in Khorassan and Merv for the supply of the main army, but the central depot at Askabad must be kept up.

For the Sarakhs Column, Sarakhs.
For the Khorassan Column, Meshed.
For the Murghab army, Panjdeh.
For the Sarekhs Column, Dushak.
For the Khorassan Column, Firman, Turbet, and Khaf.

19. The store-houses of Turbet and Khaf should have a trifling supply of wheat, as after the fall of Herat they will become chief depots.

20. The communications between the different divisions should be maintained by Turkoman postmen.

ARMY TO BE EMPLOYED.

21. Approximate number of forces to be engaged :—

1. TURKISTAN ARMY CORPS :—

10,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
1 Brigade Foot Artillery.
1 Brigade Horse Artillery.
2 Batteries Mountain Guns.
Rocket Corps.

FIRGHANA DIVISION :—

5,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
2 Batteries Horse Artillery.
1 Battery Mountain Artillery.

TOTAL TURKISTAN ARMY CORPS :—

15,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
1 Brigade Foot Artillery.
1 Brigade and 2 Batteries Horse Artillery.
3 Mountain Batteries.
Rocket Corps.

2. TRANS-CASPIAN ARMY CORPS.

Central Division.

12,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
1 Brigade Foot Artillery.
1 Brigade Horse Artillery.
Half Brigade Mountain Artillery.
Rocket Corps.

LEFT WING (i. e., Murghab, Maimana, Panjdeh Column.)

3,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
2 Batteries Foot Artillery.
2 Batteries Horse Artillery.
1 Battery Mountain Artillery.

RIGHT WING Khorassan Division.

8,000 Turkoman Cavalry.
4 Batteries Horse Artillery.
2 Batteries Mountain Artillery.

Five thousand cavalry of above and two batteries of artillery will go to Sabzawar by Khaf, 1,000 cavalry will act as patrols from Khaf to Neh, and 2,000 cavalry and two batteries of artillery will go to Kusan to cover the march of the corps going to Khaf. Reserves should be held in readiness at Kashkent, Samarkand, and Bokhara, for the Turkistan Army Corps, and at Sarrakhs and Merv for the Trans-Caspian Army Corps.

TOTAL, WITHOUT RESERVES.

30,000 Infantry and Cavalry.
8,000 Turkoman Cavalry.
(?) brigades and three Batteries Foot Artillery.
Three Batteries Horse Artillery.
Ten Batteries Mountain Artillery.
Rocket, telegraph, and hospital corps, etc.

RESERVES.

30,000 Cavalry and Infantry and
7,000 Turkoman Cavalry.

22. I should prefer to begin the campaign in November, as the weather is healthier for the men, and all Russian ports will be frozen. A casus belli can at any time when required be found through a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts.

(Sd.) KUROPATKIN, GENERAL.

CRICKET.

THE NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

WON BY ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

The final match for the Northcote Shield was concluded on the ground of the Bombay Gymkhana on Thursday, between the Elphinstone College and the Wilson College team. The former won the match by 10 wickets. Scores :—

WILSON COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Vakil, st Mulla, b Neksatkhan	0	c Commissariat, b Vakil	6
Mr Desai, c Mulla, b Vakil	1	b Vakil	6
Mr Stevenson, b Vakil	26	b Neksatkhan	9
Mr Ratnagar, run out	0	c Jehangir, b Neksatkhan	8
Mr Spencer, b Vakil	1	c Shethe, b Neksatkhan	9
Mr DeSouza, c Commissariat, b Vakil	4	b Neksatkhan	0
Mr Polishwala, c Commissariat, b Neksatkhan	13	c Commissariat, b Vakil	17
Mr Cumana, c Bhatvadekar, b Neksatkhan	6	b Vakil	3
Mr Bharucha, c Shethe, b Neksatkhan	10	b Vakil	23
Mr Devitree, not out	7	b Neksatkhan	0
Mr Alcock, b Vakil	1	not out	1
Extras	12	Extras	4
Total	81	Total	86

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Shethe, c Cumana, b DeSouza	23	not out	11
Mr Mulla, c and b DeSouza	0	not out	10
Mr Bhatvadekar, b Stevenson	23	Did not bat.	
Mr Commissariat, c DeSouza, b Stevenson	6		
Mr Neksatkhan, b Ratnagar	19		
Mr Antia Jamshed, b DeSouza	20		
Mr Antia Jehangir, c Devitree, b DeSouza	8		
Mr Taleyarkhan, b Ratnagar	4		
Mr Engineer, c DeSouza, b Ratnagar	4		
Mr Vakil, b Ratnagar	2		
Mr Pavri, not out	12		
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	124	Total (no wkt)	22

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee was held on Thursday evening, at Mr. Jardine's Chambers in the High Court when there were present : the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell (in the chair), Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. R. S. McGregor Shepherd, Mr. J. M. Patel and Mr. J. M. Divecha. Mr. Aston, Honorary Treasurer, having submitted the report relating to the steps taken for the refund of the subscriptions collected, submitted a balance sheet of accounts duly audited, for approval of the members of the Committee. The report and balance sheet of accounts were unanimously approved and adopted, and the Honorary Treasurer was requested to make over all the vouchers etc., to the Joint Honorary Secretary. It was also unanimously resolved that the Committee having no further work to dispose of in connection with the scheme which has been abandoned, should be dissolved. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting was dissolved.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers state: In the House of Commons the Irish Land Act Amendment Bill was read a second time amid wild disorder. Mr. Healy attacked Mr. Redmond, and declared that the latter sold his estate for a sum considerably higher than the party's idea of its market price. A tremendous uproar ensued, the Nationalists shouting Traitor, Renegade, Coward. The Unionist members tried to drown the howls of the Irish members, and the Speaker rudely [illegible] to the offending members' mode of decency. [illegible]

HOW CAREY CAME BACK TO THE MINES.

He was a long-limbed, dark, silent man, whose naturally dark complexion the fierce sun of the East had tanned to a deep terra-cotta. He had once been handsome in swarthy Spanish-gipsy style, but the ravaging hand of disease had effaced his good looks. His black eyes had the opium-eater's glaze, and his teeth were stained by perpetual tobacco, and he lay in his old and battered deck-chair, inert, supine, his brown felt hat with its cheap spotted blue pugri thrust well back, staring at the clean white deck with a faint queer smile just visible under the heavily soaped ends of a coarse black moustache which was evidently out of training.

We were off Massouah, and it was the fifth of November. Sinai was growing dim on the horizon, the last time I had peeped, blinking, outside the double tent that shut us in, hiding both sea and sky. Nobody went below for meals in this heat, oppressive, prostrating, enervating. The steamer threshed her way through fiery air and boiling water, that had the dull opaqueness of molten glass. And the fitful conversation had dwelt for the last fifteen incandescent minutes upon the Reality of Things Unseen.

This topic brought a dull gleam of interest into the glazed eyes under the heavy brows of the silent man. He furtively scanned the speakers, face by face, as he twisted the ill-trained moustache with a long, supple, slender, handsome hand, smooth, not scarred, like his face. Then he spoke. We were listening to him before we knew that he was talking. His voice was a sweet, lisping monotone. And he spoke with a cultivated English accent, broken by strange Oriental inflections and studded with exotic words. He believed in ghosts, and in spirits and in devils, particularly the Chinese and Burmese variety. He had seen a few things, gentlemen, out there—the supple hand indicating the Equator—calculated to convince a man who didn't believe.

"But table rapping, for instance," put in a pink-cheeked, newly-fledged subaltern on his way to join the Second Battalion of "Ours" at Rangoon—a thing of beauty arrayed in faultless linens and crowned with a Bondstreet panama—"you don't mean to say you think there's anything but Egyptian Hall humbug in that sort o' thing' do you?" The subaltern's pink cheeks became scarlet as he realised that the long, laconic man might, probably did, know Egypt but knew nothing of the Egyptian Hall.

He explained, in that soft, lisping voice that he had quitted the Old Country at the age of seventeen. Had only been back once in twenty years. Did not suppose—— The inscrutable black eyes dropped to the deck, leaving listeners to fill in the blank. As for table-turning, had tried it once at the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma. And table-turning had "guts in it," he begged leave to say.

"There were seven of us. It was in a shanty near the post-house at Mogok, a places at the head at the pass where we fellows used to get together to smoke and play nap and euchre, and watch for the mule-trains coming up from Rangoon. There were a few broken chairs, and there was a square wooden table native made—you know the sort of thing, hewn with those little Burman adzes out of a solid tree-trunk"—a stout tea-planter noded—"and the mule-post was late, and several of us had bets on (some of our fellows having gone down on leave) as to which of them would get cleaned out and broke soonest. Maugham was a chum of mine. I'd laid ten rupees on seeing Maugham's sad, sweet, stony smile before any of the others chipped in with their pockets inside out. And ten rupees are ten rupees to you when you're overseeing Burmese coolies at three pounds a week, paying for your own house and grub and servants, finding your own ice when you get sun-fever, and your own vaseline when you get frost-bitten. For it's one thing or the other at the mines. And I had the notion of starting the fellows on a game of table-turning then and their," The black eyes were still veiled under there long lashes, the ragged moustache with the soaped ends was still teased and twisted by the supple, handsome hand.

"Well," asked the stout tea-planter, "did the table respond?"

"Not at first. You see the seventh man was a kind of Roman Catholic and had a rosary about him. Not that he ever used it, but he'd worn it so long he'd got to feel chilly without it. And as he didn't see his way to taking it off, we pitched him. Then we—six of us then—joined the tips of our fingers about that solid square block of timber. And felt it move," said the silky, drawling voice.

"Hah?" said the tea-planter, interrogatively.

"With six men——" began the pink subaltern.

"Standing round it with third finger-tips just touching, and their bodies inclined well away from it," went on the quiet narrator, "Yes, gentlemen, it was odd. Odder still when that table heaved itself up on its hind legs like a wooden elephant trying to be playful.

"Go on!" said a voice derisively.

"I don't use lies," said the sweet drawling voice, as a habit. The narrator of the table episode lifted his heavy lashes and looked straight in the direction from whence the derisive voice had proceeded and a muttered apology came back. Then he went on. It stood on its front ends then and rocked from side to side—the table you understand gentlemen, while we kept touch of our finger-ends with some trouble. Then it rose off the ground steadily and quietly, but with irresistible force.

Nobody commented. Everybody listened.

Higher and higher it rose until we were hanging on to it with the ends of our fingers. Then I thought it was time to ask the things that were doing the lifting a few questions. The boys tipped me the wink. Says I, 'Who comes up from Rangoon this post? Tell the truth and shame the——' but I bit off the end in the time. Couldn't begin by being personal, you see. 'I'll run over the English alphabet—give us the initials of the names, knock and pass.' And I began to patter 'A. B. C.' like a giddy kid again. At C there was a knock. 'That's Carey,' says I. 'No giddy fear,, says one of the boys. 'Carey's gone home,' and sure enough Carey had sold up his chattels and chucked his post at sorter and taken his ticket for England, Home and Beauty six week before. Well, I began again, but they were nuts on Carey. Carey every time. . . . Two other men they rapped out; but Maugham—they wouldn't have Maugham at any price."

"And in the end——,' hazarded the subaltern.

"The table quieted down and we played a game of nap on it. I had all the luck—and just as I'd scooped the kitty for the third time on a string, there was a Winchester shot, and we crowded out to see the mule-post come up the trail. They climbed into sight, all of 'em pretty well used up with pass-climbing and heat, and cold, and coolie-whackings and short commons. And White and Jarvis—the other fellows who'd been named—were there, as large as life. But no Carey, until the coolie drivers unroped a long package wrapped in a Manchester cotton cloth, from the back of the biggest mule, and that was Carey. You've hit it. Died of pneumonia in the hospital at Rangoon, and the authorities had mailed him back to the mines in a native coffin. Don't ask me why?—it's a conundrum. But the point is that the source from which we got the information had proved reliable."

From the ladies' cabin came the gasping tinkle of an exhausted piano. The tune was dimly recognisable as "Le Cure de Pompanne." Somebody looked out, gasping, from under the double awning, and hailed with rapture a faint blue shadow on the glare of the water a sense of freshening in the hitherto scorching atmosphere, that heralded the coming of that welcome novelty, a breeze. Everybody got up and went out to meet it. Only the mercury stood obstinately 100 deg, and the long quiet man lay, back inert and immovable, in his old and battered deck-chair'—Clotilde Graves in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

THE ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

Telegrams to the Australian papers in advance of the mail state that at a great meeting in the Albert Hall, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the Government to see if it was possible to draw the Empire closer by commercial bonds, based upon the conditions of reciprocity preference. Whether right or wrong that was a living policy and not a dead superstition. As the controversy proceeded two great issues emerged—whether they should be content to shut out foreign markets while welcoming competitors here, or preparing the way for a glorious time when the Empire would be self-sufficient, self-sustaining and able to stand four square to all the winds that blow. The Liberal Unionist Council did not ask for a hurried decision or premature action and would promise to support the Government if it would lead them to victory.

Lord Lansdowne, supporting the motion, declared that people were weary of the invertebrate molluscous type of free trade which rendered Britain a passive unresisting victim of the aggressiveness and cupidity of other countries. The Government's policy would, said Lord Lansdowne, obviate that ill treatment and perhaps do something to protect the Colonies. Personally he could conceive no greater or more stirring ideal than Mr. Chamberlain's. He deprecated premature action since with the Colonies it must be no marriage in haste and repentance at leisure.

Mr. Lyttelton hoped that those who experienced doubts would not shut the door on the splendid ideal which had behind it far greater forces than economic ones.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 30, 1904.

1 There will be "no" shooting at the Colaba Range this (Saturday) afternoon.

2 There will be Drill for Recruits in the Cathedral High School on Monday 1st, Town Hall Tuesday the 2nd and Thursday the 4th proximo at 5-30 p.m.

3 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semophore Signalling at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 2nd, and Thursday the 4th proximo from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
Hunyadi
János
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
OBESITY, &c.
"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.
Average dose:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

LIEUTENANT BILSE ON ITS SOCIAL SCANDALS.

Herr Bilse, ex-lieutenant of the German army, whose novel "Life in a Little Garrison" has achieved world-fame is at present staying in London with Mr. John Lane, his publisher in England. Herr Bilse is fresh from his six months' imprisonment—one may use the term advisedly, for surely no one ever came from a prison looking so "fit" and happy as Herr Bilse. But then the ex-lieutenant confesses that he was quite happy and comfortable in the civil prison in which he spent the latter half of his term. Whether he would have emerged equally unscured had he spent the whole time in the military prison at Metz, to which he was at first consigned, is a matter of which there may be some doubt. For there, says Herr Bilse he was not treated well. "My keepers," as he bluntly expressed it to a representative of the "Manchester Guardian," "were not gentlemen." However, every blow is not a misfortune, and when the Kaiser confirmed the judgment of the court-martial expelling Herr Bilse from the army he was moved, in the natural order of things, to a civil prison and a happier state.

The object of Herr Bilse's visit to England concerns the publication of a second and a third work; the former he completed while in prison, and on the latter he is now engaged. His second novel, as he puts it, will not be of the nature of a pamphlet. His third novel will be again a book with a purpose—a military novel.

A conversation with Herr Bilse on the subject of what one may call the social condition of the German army is calculated rather to modify the impression which is gained—to speak honestly—from his own book, as well as from newspaper reports both in this country and in Germany. Such reports says Herr Bilse, are much exaggerated. Of course, he added, there are many bad and brutal cases of the maltreatment of the common soldier, and they are responsible for the great headway which Socialism is making in the German army. But, on the other hand, many of the cases reports of which are telegraphed to England are not really serious. The German soldier so far as regulations go, is well protected. An officer must not approach him nearer than three paces. (It is, by the way, surely an unhealthy sign in itself when an army requires such a regulation). If he only touches him with his finger, that is maltreatment, and if the soldier happens to dislike him or bear him a grudge he can bring a charge of maltreatment. "One of my companions in the prison at Metz," says Bilse, "was an officer against whom there were 1,000 cases of maltreatment'—600 of these were such trifles as I have indicated. But I believe that every case of real maltreatment makes a Socialist, and there lies the great danger to the German army; for I admit that there are many such cases."

Herr Bilse is no enemy to the established order of things in Germany. His mission is to correct abuses, not to help a revolution. He is no Socialist himself, and he has no sympathy with the Socialist movement in itself. But he sympathises with the men who are driven by abuse to join hands with the Socialists, and he has the wisdom to see that the real remedy is to remove the causes which operate in this direction. Already he sees hope of much amendment. 'To read the published orders alone in correction of abuses in the army,' he told the "Manchester Guardian" representative, "shows that there is an awakening, and it is known that there have been, in addition, innumerable secret orders to the same purpose." All this Herr Bilse claims to be the result of the effect caused by his book, in conjunction with the innumerable articles which have appeared in the press from the pens of generals and other officers in high position. "The newspapers," he said, 'are largely on my side. It was not so at first. When my book was first published it was inconceivable that I wrote the truth, so they said. But then came the court-martial to open their eyes; since its revelations they have come round to my view."

"And the army itself? Is the attitude of the army sympathetic towards you?"

"Secretly—yes," was the reply; "though of course men dare not say what they think, but I know that many, in fact most, are in sympathy with me in recognising the present evils and desiring a different state of affairs."

It is to the Kaiser, of course, as Herr Bilse points out, that soldiers must largely look for the betterment. Formerly he did not know how things were. Now he cannot fail to know.

Questioned as to the rather unpleasant social conditions prevailing among the officer class, as indicated in his book, Herr Bilse admitted that perhaps "Forbach" was an extreme case. But he claims that his book was none the less typical of the small frontier garrisons and to a certain extent of all garrisons. "It is the system that is at fault," he said, speaking of the former. Men are put for ten years in a small town where intercourse is confined practically to themselves. Visits to neighbouring towns are forbidden, and the state of things which results, and which I have shown in my book, is almost inevitable. That however, is one of the things which I think the effect caused by my book is about to alter. An order is expected, will shortly be issued under which in future officers in such garrisons will be transferred every two years."

Herr Bilse was asked if he did not think it would be better if all efforts to exercise a supervision over an officer's private life were abolished. In England, it was pointed out to him when an officer has done his day's work he leaves the barracks, should he wish as free to go where he likes and do what he likes as any ordinary citizen. Such regulations as forbidding an officer to risk the temptations afforded by the gaieties of the nearest big town are unheard of. Herr Bilse's answer was at once indicative of the fact that he is not himself quite free of those limitations of view peculiar to the, to us, incomprehensible German military spirit and an argument in favour of the privilege of "mufti." "In England that may be very well," he said. "Your officers may go about in civilian dress. In Germany it is quite different. It is necessary that an officer should be always in uniform. This helps to maintain the position of the army before the public, and it is necessary to see that an officer does nothing to bring his uniform into contempt." To English eyes perhaps this is the whole crux of the situation—the raising of the army as something above the ordinary social state, with the ridiculous result that an officer must be regulated like a schoolboy to maintain his thoroughly artificial social position.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IX SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JULY 31.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Merbecke.
Hymns—211, 323—Ave verum Baker—and 294.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong Canticles. Tours in F. and Sermon.
Hymns—13, 370 and 27.
Collections for—Organ Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Monday—St. James—Holy Communion (Choral)—7-15 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time)
No Morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—257, 265 and 21.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral.) Preacher—Rev Father Biscoe.
10 a. m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Bunnetts Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F.
Hymns—207, 274 and 254.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—512, 193 and 260.
5 p. m. Children's Service
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—243, 215 and 19.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
10-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesdays Evensong and Sermon.
Chaplain Oliver W. E. Grant.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.,
8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8-30 a. m.—Sunday Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher for both services Rev. J. O'Brien.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
Psalm—7.—Tune 55
Hymn—107.
Hymn—136.
Hymn—246.
Collection for Additional Clergy Scoiety.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the C. M. S. up-country stations in Western India.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, (Choral)
Hymns—5, 166, 178, 107 and 219.
4-45 Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—269, 211, and 545.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)
8 a m—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Parel Service.
11 a. m.—United Service, (St Andrew's Church.)
1-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—577, 275 and 307.
Psalm—24.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B.A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C. Ryder Smith B.A.
4.30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

When the languages we use and live by have lost all their strength and novelty, and our poets can no longer get any effect out of their worn out nouns and adjectives, a very pleasing new developments may be had by mixing two tongues. And we who have a good deal of the "German paste" in our constitution (as Matthew Arnold said) might perhaps try first a mixture of that honest Gothic speech with our own. We quote from the advertisement columns of a London-German organ, the "Londoner General-Anzeiger," the following very encouraging example of the results to be had by a hearty aplication of the duoglot method in poetry:

Fremdling, achte dies Gebot:
Nah' bei Tottenham Court Road,
No. 6 in Howland Street,
Stille Deinen Appetit!"
Suppe, Braten und Gemuse,
Brot, Kartoffeln! Alle diese
Sachen hast Du Winter, Lenz,
Herbst und Sommer fur 8 Pence,

M. Rene Quinton, of Paris, has just published a large book to prove that we are still salt-water animals. In the beginning, long before we came here, there was nothing but salt water on the earth and in it one little cell which had the providence to reproduce itself. Out of this cell we spring, and still after all these years, we must have our salt water or we die. But now the ocean is not around us, but so much of it as we need we bear inside, and the cells that we are made of still dream that they have the sea around them and rejoice in the salt of it. Here as in the sea they have their iodine, bromine, magnesia, their copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, baryum, aluminium, perhaps even gold. Hence it is that when we lose blood and a kind friend pumps in salt water in its place we are happy and the water is at home. Hence, too, if we throw some of our cells into the sea they thrive there and are not corrupted. And as it is with ourselves so it is with monkeys and with rabbits, and indeed with all creation. We are all marine at heart, and because we cannot be sure of bathing in the sea so often as we ought we take our little store about with us. Alas! it is a pleasant theory for an inland town.

We are glad to see that Mr. Hall Caine is under the discipline of outspoken and punjent literary criticism in his own home. The "Isle of Man Examiner" has the courage to take frank exception to a simile in the first chapter of his new novel, "The Prodical Son.' We must quote the passage:—"By this time the rumbling artillery from the next compartment came into the room in the person of an ederly lady . . . in abbreviated underwear and small calico nightcap, with bobs of hair in paper, about her forehead, like barnacles on the figurehead of a ship that is fresh from a long service in foreign waters. This is Aunt Margaret." "Is it?" comments the "Examiner" fearlessly. "Well, she takes the cake! Whowever heard of barnacles on a ship's figurehead before?" On this point we should not like to dog matise. The figurehead does seem rather a dry place for crustanceans, but then perhaps they would be dead barnacles. However, the "Examiner" roundly declares that at any rate the simile is a bad one, and unworthy of a Manxman. We should not have liked to say so much ourselves, but perhaps it is in truth a little heavy-handed.

All the Indians expected at the World's Fair have now arrived—Ainus, Tehuelches, Igorrotes, Negritos, and Pygmies among the rest,—the largest and most various gathering of the dark peoples, it is believed, ever assembled in one place. But we are especially attracted, because of schoolboy associations with the Pueblo Indians from Arizona and New Mexico. They arrived at St. Louis in great style, carrying with them a live American eagle and some horned toads. How egregiously fabulous it sounds! The head-man of these Mokis, Zunis, and Pueblos is Ramos Archuleta. His talisman, we feel, might have been more deadly, for it is an Abraham Lincoln cane, which was given the tribe as a peace-token when Lincoln was President. However, the eagle makes amends. As the local chronicler says:—"Archuleta and his people have brought with them the sacred eagle of their pueblo. This is a 'fine specimen of the American eagle, but it is so savage that it bit off the finger of a man who transferred it to its present cage." There is also a rather nice old gentleman called Te Ta, who seems to speak the American tongue, for we are informed by the same authority that "second in interest to Archuleta among the Pueblos is Te Ta, an aged brave, who was once a scout in Kit Carson's company over the Santa Fe trail to Council Grove.' The only English words Te Ta can say are Council Grove' 'haw,' and gee.'"

Our Russian contemporary the "Neva" reflects grimly that Russia has herself to thank for Japan's navy, for the beginning of it all was a Russian ship! "In 1854 the frigate Diana was wrecked off the coast of Japan, the crew being saved and taken on shore to the town of Yedo (now Tokio). As Russia was then at war with France and England and had no other ships in Japanese waters, while the Japanese themselves had no fleet, the commander determined to build himself a new schooner in which to return to his country. Fortunately, among the books which had been saved was one containing a number of sketches of such ships." So the sailors set to work and built a schooner, and the Japs sat beside and took notes and made drawings. The schooner was called the Yedo, in thanks for their hospitality and after she had got home to Nicolaevsk, on the Amoor, she was presented to the Japanese Government. And the Japs, in exultation, set to at once and built themselves seven more. "Verily," reflects the wise "Neva," "truth is stranger than fiction."

The British public does not, we think, fully realise how riotous and destructive is the American celebration of the Fourth of July. Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, the secretary of the Board of Health for Pennsylvania, has compiled a return of Independence damages, and we take leave to quote it:—

Died of lockjaw, caused by injuries	406
Died of other injuries	60
Totally blinded	10
Number who lost one eye	75
Arms and legs lost	54
Number who lost fingers	174
Number of injured who recovered	3,983
Total number of casualties in the United States	4,349

And we hold up our hands when they burn a few shutters at Cambridge! We are glad to learn that Dr. Lee has sent round to the authorities of every town in Pennsylvania a warning against the use of the toy pistol and the "cannon cracker."

Photography, as is well known, labours under certain short-comings and inaccuracies of vision. Amongst other things, a camera has only one eye, and so cannot see both sides of a pencil at close quarters. Then it is slightly colour-blind, and ordinary photographs do not distinguish between blue sky and white snow nor much between a yellow buttercup and a black slug. But it seems that, unsuspected by most of us, it has, or can be taught to have a keen eye for one or two interesting points that are not revealed to our colour-clogged sense. So at least it is boasted by its friends and trainers. One of these, M. Fery, a great expert, has been called in for the Drefus case. Now these of us who emend signatures have always supposed in our innocence that once the name was honestly rubbed out and the right one written over the place that knew it there could at least be no further publicity for that other name. Well, M. Fery says that we shall see. The colour has gone, but there are acids which remain and photography will find them though, poor thing, he is colour-blind; and M. Fery tells a story to make good his words. A photographer—he does not tell his name—found one day that the negative he had just washed of a client's face had developed spots. He turned to the other in all the poses and found that they were all alike—pitted like a sheet of Braille. Three days afterwards the man was down with small-pox, and the pox came out in due place accroding to the plates! It is difficult to know how to behave when an expert tells a story of this kind. But three days seems a weary long probation for those patient pox waiting, all primed and in position, like a ballet behind the curtain.

But as to this colour-blindness of photography, it seems that even that may be corrected. The Bank of France had hoped it was congenital, and made its notes in blue and white supposing that no unconscionable camera would be able to see the difference. But it was wrong, it seems; and here we see that, as some constable has wisely said, "each of them poking science men makes some new work for us police." But the trouble has not gone far as yet. Twice a year—only twice a year, so a Paris correspondent tells us—there arrive at the Bank of France (from which they never issued) two notes for £40 (a thousand francs), sometimes three, but never more. They come from the centre of France, and often they have been passing there from honest man to honest man for many weeks. French banks do not always take the numbers of note handed in, and Frenchmen naturally do not at all. So the three notes cannot tell whence they have come, and somewhere in some pleasant provincial town there thrives, and will thrive, a man of genius and of modest needs and admirable continence in evil.

Perhaps accredited doctors are sometimes apt to be little stern with the free-lances on the fringe of the profession. Witness the blasting of Moira Leney in "Little Mary." But it must certainly be confessed that they in their turn are rather harshly discountenanced by the sturdy believers in medical genius. A home paper received the following letter from Haslingden on the subject of the famous bone setter:—"Sir,—The public were no doubt surprised to find, from the fictitious remarks made about the wonderful cures of Mr. Rae, ignorance existing in what they thought a few of the Medical faculty, but they did not think for one moment that ignorance had the sway. But when they have read the vicious and unseeming remarks by the Medical Journal, the month piece of Medical thought, they will call out chaos whilst a picture of Augean's Stables will present itself before their eyes making them stand with their months wide open wondering at their own slowness in not being able before now to distinguish brains from ignorance. . . . Actions speak louder than words and Mr. Rae is showing what action can do for humanity but at the same time exasperating ignorance by exposing the wholely decrative meaning of M. D.—Humanatis.'. We gather that where the orthodox have been found wanting is not in that they practise science, which is excusable in those who cannot be inspired, so much as in their failure to bear witness to the light when it is made apparent to them.

POONA RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 30TH JULY.

The July Plate—Bilayeuse.
The Maiden Arab Plate—Saizar.
The Arab Pony Trial Plate—Malabar, Mint and Nairawa.
The New Comers Plate—Young Gazelle, Cardigan, The Emperor, Short Price and Yerbo.
The Midget Plate—Roomy.
The Amateur Plate—Bugiar and Pure Simon.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

PEEK, FREAN & CO'S
WINE MIXED
BISCUITS.

LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

CAN YOU READ TRUTH AT A GLANCE?
THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF
THE NEW TREAD IS A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE
DUNLOP TYRES
EQUALLY GOOD FOR
CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.
Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

SOOTHING TO THE SKIN.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP
gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagious diseases.
(10% Crystal Carbolic).
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT
contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

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Stephens' Ribbons and Carbons For Typewriters.

DRESSELHUYS CIGARS.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER And CO.,
—1-1,—
Council House Street
CALCUTTA.
The Real Thing. The Substitute.

"LIKE WITCHCRAFT,"
people think, when they learn of the marvelous cures of chronic Rheumatism by that modern magician, Little's Oriental Balm. Wave the wand, as it were, and the disease is put to rout—no matter how long you have been enduring its torture—no matter how severe your case. Red, swollen limbs; pains in the back; lameness and misery need be yours no longer. Get the remedy; and rub it freely into the painful areas. You'll have a revelation of ease and contentment in very short order. Doctors may give you up. Little's Oriental Balm holds out to you a promise of cure.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

Chronic Indigestion
affects the peace of families and the stability of governments—a dyspeptic's vagaries are dangerous. Food ferments; gases distend and torment; poisons slowly and insiduously creep into every recess of the system. Get Nature's Herbal Extract. Increases gastric juice—clears your system of poisons that sap your vitality—restores your normal tone and spirits.
Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.
NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS & HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

Impure Blood
When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.
Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:
"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent
It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.
CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

MINERAL WATERS.
TRADE REQUISITES
LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids
REFINED
SACCHARIN
and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from
CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhcosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

FINEST COORG COFFEE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
BUY DIRECT FROM
Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.
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M.A.P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

WHEN a play, even a musical play, makes a profit out of the public in the season of ice-creams, palm-leaf, fans, and gossamer blouses, the explanation must be that there is a lot in it. "Sergeant Brue" is at the Strand Theatre most successfully resisting the influence of the sun, so there must be a lot in that—more than met the eye (though not the ear, for Mme Liza Lehmann's music is ever charming) on the first night of its public performance, when for their description of the story unfolded before them by the prolific Mr. "Owen Hall" the critics did not have to put any very great strain upon the resources of their Eulogium Department. But "books" of the "Sergeant Brue" pattern, like the books of a defaulting bank manager, are always capable of being improved by the process of addition or subtraction and the piece at the Strand, whose fate was uncertain in the first few days of its production, seems now to have settled down into "a thing to see."

There is more waiting done in the waiting-room of a dramatic agent than ever a man or a woman has to do in the waiting-room of a railway station or a fashionable physician. Miss Hilda Trevelyan, who stands out so prominently in one of her beloved "slavey" characters in Sergeant Brue, tells a tale to prove this—though little proof beyond that of their own experience would be needed by the young aspirants to stage honours who had once passed through the heart-breaking time of daily climbing the agent's gloomy stairs and sitting in a comfortless room, sometimes for several hours at a stretch, wistfully watching the sacred "private" door, in and out of which the great man, upon whom they are driven to depend for fitful employment, passes with a bustling, pre-occupied, and antagonistic air as who should say, "You dare to speak to me that's all!"—sitting there hour after hour, day after day, week after week, all on the strength, perhaps, of half-promises or only half-recognitions, and on the weakness of dry scones and skim milk round the corner!

But it is only fair to say that Miss Hilda Trevelyan's experience of that long and weary wait in the photo-covered walls of the agent's outer office—(how sick she got of the dowdily dressed "stars" of fifty years ago!)—was not a wasted experience. The child reciter as she was, not a great number of years ago, sat for many a spirit-breaking week at the agent's, but the day did come at last and that is more than some of the other waiters can say—as yet! One afternoon in a sudden fit of absent-mindedness Mr. So-and-So, the eminent dramatic and musical agent of a certain familiar street off the Strand wandered up to where he had seen her sitting for the best part of a month and asked what she had done. When she told him "nothing," but that she could recite, he took her into his room and, bidding her "spout something," sat back in his red morocco chair, and condescendingly, assumed for the occasion the mantle of the dramatic critic. The outcome of the ordeal was that Miss Hilda Trevelyan was forthwith "fixed up" with a big part in a small "fit-up" company doing six towns a week in fusty Town Halls, and dusty Corn Exchanges (where the stage was usually supported on corn bins), and all for the handsome salary of one pound a week (dresses not found).

Owing to the same cause as in the case of Mr. Toole—the dawdling of train,—Miss Trevelyan has experienced the embarrassing business of making up in the train, and with only one other person in the compartment—a strange man. (Mr. Toole's affrighted fellow traveller was a deaf old lady, and the comedian had no pencil and paper with him to explain why he was changing himself from a comical-looking gentleman of the period into a more comical looking "Boots" of an earlier age.) After a Sunday to Monday visit to London Miss Trevelyan took train by the S. E. R. to the seaside town where she was to play in the evening; but the engine had so many calls to pay at the telegraph posts along the line that the actress, fearing she would be too late at the theatre and having her make-up box with her, explained the situation to the stranger in the carriage, and clogged up her eyelashes with lampblack, and pinked and blued and vermilioned her face, before the little mirror under the parcel-rack. The stranger didn't half like the look of her when she had finished, for he got out at the next station and entered another carriage.

The subject of make-up brings to me a little story I have just heard from Mr. B. Soane Roby, who is business manager as well as part-author for that cleverest of clever character comediennes, Miss Louie Freear. A favourite part of this little lady is Boy Bob, in a play of that name, dealing with the sorrows and joys of an urchin of "Marchioness," "Jo," and "Street Arab" (Nelly Farren's) tendencies. Anxious to satisfy herself that her make-up was realistic enough, Miss Freear, at an early rehearsal of the piece, secretly assumed the outward and visible signs of Boy Bob, and went and lolled about in the wings. Those who were rehearsing on the stage, seeing the little ragamuffin staring at them with wide open and inquisitive eyes, paused in their work and asked him how he got there and what he was doing. Receiving no reply beyond an impudent twitch of the nose, one of the actors walked across to the strange lad and told him he must "clear out." Then Miss Freear knew that her make-up would do.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's new play, Lucky Durham, which has been produced with great success in the provinces, seems destined to be confused with other things. Sir Charles Wyndham recognises in the plot a resemblance to that of The Crisis, James Albery's adaptation of Emile Angier's Les Fourchambault, which was produced in 1878 at the Theatre Francais. But as the resemblance seems only to rest in the theme of illegitimacy, which is one that, as the theatrical journals report of new play-titles, has been "used before," perhaps Sir Charles may be persuaded to withdraw his objection.

The quaintest contribution to the element of confusion respecting Lucky Durham comes, however, from a correspondent in Wales who wishes me to tell him whether the play is being produced at the expense of "Pearson's Weekly," and what sort of fees Wilson Barrett asked for writing a drama about the gentleman (Mr. Edmund James Durham, of Hastings) who won the "£5 a week for life" competition! "It was a smart idea," adds my correspondent, "to bring out a play on Lucky Durham so soon after the result was known, and the proprietor of "Pearson's Weekly" is to be congratulated upon having secured so popular a writer and actor as Wilson Barrett to see the whole thing through for him. Needless to say that Mr. Barrett's Lucky Durham bears an even more remote relationship to the Lucky Durham of Hastings than to James Albery's English version of Les Fourchambault.

Mr. H. J. Hitchins, the manager of the Empire Theatre, tells me that the ballet to follow High Jinks will be on the subject of Eton, and will, in all probability, bear that title. Colonel Newnham-Davis, himself, I believe, an old Etonian, is the originator of the entertainment and Mr. Cuthbert Clarke, who has succeeded Mr. Leopold Wenzel as chef d'orchestre, is providing the music. To Mr. Wilhelm falls the perplexing duty of designing Eton clothes that will not turn the girls at the Empire into so many representatives of gawky unattractiveness. If there is one sort of male attire more unbecoming to the feminine frame than another, it is the Eton suit. The only lady who has ever looked well in it is Miss Vesta Tilley, and this brilliant "male impersonator" prides herself upon the masculinity of her figure! No doubt Colonel Newnham Davis will cling as close as possible to the sporting and social side of Eton life, and so give Mr. Wilhelm and those who "realise" his designs an opportunity of showing the Empire patrons the latest in Paris millinery. I can already see the Empire version of the Eton and Harrow match at "Lords"!

Few people know, few people would believe that did not know, what a vast amount of work besides dramatic criticism Clement Scott performed for the "Daily Telegraph." How mistaken were his readers—I mean the readers of his criticisms—who imagined that the great newspaper proprietor, whom I have known successively as Mr. Edward Levy, Mr. Edward Lawson, Sir Edward Lawson, Bart., and finally Lord Burnham, reserved Clement Scott specially for the dramatic department of "the largest circulation." The pen of "Clem" (as I always heard him called by Sala, Le Sage, Edwin Arnold, and my father) was far too bright and picturesque at the "descriptive" to be kept pointed solely in the direction of the theatre, and I have known his programme for one day to be a bazaar at the Albert Hall the laying of a foundation stone in the East End and a first night at the Lyceum. And I have known him too, after such a day as this, to have been called up in the night to provide a column of the life of some great person who had suddenly come to the end of it. I do not say that this was a typical working day in the Telegraph times of Clement Scott, for that would be to lay his death at the door of 141 Fleet Street.

"One day he would receive a letter professing everlasting gratitude, and later the same correspondent would denounce him in unmeasured terms as dishonest, incompetent, malicious, or anything else spite could find to say." Thus the Referee, above all things a theatrical organ, and most unlikely as such to seek the wrath of the heads of the dramatic profession. But the Referee is nothing if not straight forward and fair, and it has shown no hesitation in dealing with the death of Clement Scott, in speaking out honestly concerning that particular experience of the tender and femeninely sensitive writer which it is not to the credit of his attackers he should have had. Here is a picture of Scott as the terrible enemy of the actor, the actress, and the dramatist. I had occasion to call upon him one Sunday at his rooms in Lincoln's Inn Fields, about a recitation he was publishing in his own magazine, The Theatre no longer I believe in existence. He was looking over the proofs of an article which spoke in the most glowing terms of the performance of a celebrated actress, and which was to appear in Monday's Telegraph, and while thus engaged was handed a letter which had arrived by the previous night's post. It proved to be from the self-same actress he had spent so much praise upon and contained a story of ingratitude punctuated by abuse, Scott wept, the article went to the "Telegraph" just as it was; and the celebrated actress (as I afterwards heard) spread it around her family circle that the critic had gushed about her in the "D. T." because she had given him a fright!

Scott was very fond of nice clothes—a circumstance which caused a gentleman who was very fond of nasty ones to write sneeringly of the white-gloved critic. He nearly always wore a button-hole at first nights, and this was usually a pink carnation, and often a neat little triad of tuberoses. He certainly wore white gloves, and frequently a white waistcoat, at the theatre, but if this was a sin he could always expiate it with the reminder, to those who chaffed him for his dandyism that his brave appearance was properly consistent with his constantly-expressed opinion that there should be as much brightness in a theatre as possible. The management paid him the compliment of sending him stalls or a box (more often a box), and he returned the compliment by dressing up to the situation. He was one of the first of firstnighters to adopt the silk-lined evening inverness, and this was an outer covering for war paint he stuck to to the end of his working days, except when, in winter, he wore one (his own invention) which had an outer cape lined with sable. In this he was photographed specially for a magazine exclusively devoted to the subject of men's clothes, and he frequently wrote to the editor of the publication on the question of whether the male fashions of the day were not, after all, only a trifling variation of the fashions of his youth.

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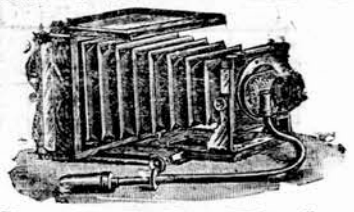

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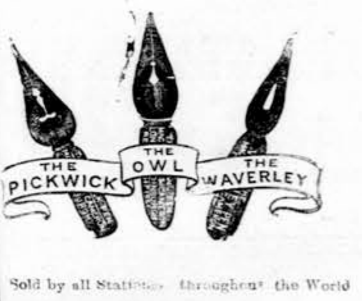

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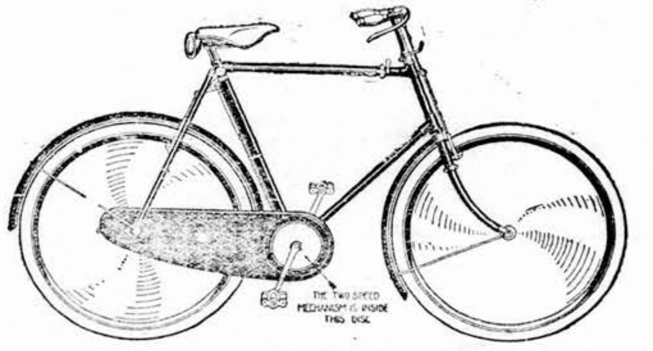

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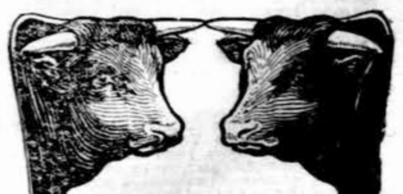

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